THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 60. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Financial and Commercial Advices.

CABLE DESPATCHES THIS P. M.

LONDON, March 16—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 39¾; Illinois Central, 78¼; U. S. 5-20s, 74½.

LIVERPOOL, March 16—Noon.—The Cotton market opens with continued activity, and prices have further advanced. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. Middling uplands, 13½d.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Corn, 41s.; Lard steady at 50s. 6d.; Cheese, 60s. for middling American; Pork, 77s. 6d. per 200 lbs. for prime Eastern mess; Rosin, 9s. 3d. for common; Petroleum, 1s. 7d. per gallon for standard white; Linseed Oil, £38 10s. per ton; Ashes, 33s. per cwt. for Pots; Iron, 53s. for Pigs, mixed numbers.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Democrats in Favor.

The President is losing his amiability on what he terms the persecutions of the Senate in rejecting nominees to office, and he yesterday declared to certain Democratic Congressmen who called on him that he should continue to appoint Democrats. He repeated his inflexible determination to nominate Democrats only to vacant positions.

Nominations.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry W. Tracy, of Bradford county, Pa., as Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, and Henry R. Linderman, Director of the Mint; also, the name of Wickham Hoffman, Secretary of Legation to France, vice Hay, resigned, and John N. Dix, Assistant Secretary of Legation, in place of Hoffman, promoted.

An Impeachment.

General Fullerton, recently appointed Postmaster of St. Louis, arrived here this evening from that city, under subpœna to appear before the House Judiciary Committee, and testify in the matter of impeachment. It is understood that General Fullerton is to give evidence as to the return of property to Southerners. The statement published a few days ago that General Fullerton had been dodging the the subpœnas, was erroneous. He was here for six days during the past three weeks, every day visited Congress, and no subpœna or notification to appear before the Committee was mentioned to him. The writ was sent to him at St. Louis, and he immediately came here.

How the Negroes Will Vote.

The statements so confidently made in some quarters that the votes of the freedmen in the South will be cast for the so-called Rebel ticket, are not in accordance with the information received here. The fact is that ever since the close of the war the freedmen have been organized in loyal Union Leagues, through the influence of the preachers in their churches, the Northern teachers in their schools, and the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Recently, since the white loyalists of the South have adopted the negro suffrage plan of reconstruction, the freedmen's leagues have received considerable accessions of members from that class, and are in many cases controlled by them. In Georgia nearly every county has a thoroughly organized radical political society, the object of which is to see that the freedmen vote against the Johnson party, as it is called; and throughout the whole South they are under the sway of the most ultra radicals, and every preparation has been made by them to proceed at once to assume control of the organization of new Governments when the registration of another Supplementary Reconstruction bill shall have become a law.

Reconstruction in Virginia.

The delegation appointed by the Legislature of Virginia called yesterday on the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The interview was of a highly satisfactory character, and the latter was assured of the earnest intention of that State to return to her place in the Union under the terms proposed by Congress. The delegation, just previous to their returning to Richmond, visited the President of the United States, who, according to the statement of one of the members of the delegation, said he was opposed to the object of their mission; that, notwithstanding his opposition to the Reconstruction bill, it was now a law of the land, and he should faithfully execute it; that he thought the Legislature had done right by promptly accepting its terms, which he hoped would tend to alleviate the bitterness produced by the late war, and at an early day restore the Southern States to all their relations to the Federal Government. It is now ascertained that the stronger and controlling members of the General Assembly of Virginia, with great unanimity, have determined not to have the State itself undertake the difficulties of inaugurating, by an act of the State Legislature, a Convention as provided for by the recent Military Reconstruction bill, applicable to the Southern Military District. After mature deliberation, it is apparent to them that much might be saved by merely passive conduct on the part of the people of Virginia as to the mode of providing for the election of members to such Convention to form a new State Constitution, under the provisions of that act, and to leave that machinery to the power and supervision of the military commander of the District.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Annual Session at Harrisburg—Fourth Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, March 16.—In a driving snow storm, the Conference reassembled at 9 o'clock. Devotional services were conducted by Rev. E. Miller, of Maryland.

The following Deacons in the Conference were elected to Elder's orders, and will be ordained to-morrow:—D. C. Ridgway, Samuel Lucas, S. S. Grave, C. P. Masden, J. W. Weston, S. S. Conoway, and James J. McConnell.

The class of young men who have been on trial two years, and are now eligible for Deacons' orders and admission into the body as members, was called and examined by the Bishops at the bar of the Conference.

The following were called and elected to membership and ordination:—Jacob P. Miller, John W. Harkins, Samuel A. Heilner, Thomas B. Neely, W. L. McDowell, J. Carroll, W. C. Johnson, and G. W. Burk. Albert Jump was discontinued at his own request.

The following local preachers were elected to deacon's orders;—George Armstrong, David Trevarron, J. B. Steward, William Kennedy, A. P. Salloway, and W. W. Habmon.

The following local deacon was elected to elder's orders:—Samuel H. Huff.

A rising vote of thanks was, on motion of the Rev. A. Cookman, presented to the President, Faculty and students of the Dickinson College and to the ladies of Carlisle, Pa., for the pleasure afforded the Conference, and the rich entertainment given them upon the occasion of their visit yesterday to that ancient and noble institution.

Rev. H. Colclazer presented a paper upon the division of the Conference. It proposed to ask the Bishops to withdraw their opposition to a division. This done, the Conference shall be divided into two conferences by State lines—both Conferences to meet in 1868 at such places as may be agreed upon.

The paper was laid upon the table, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Scott, the delegate from Ireland, made a farewell address to the Conference, he being about to depart from the session.

He stated that, so far as he could tell, about forty-two thousand dollars had been given by the American Methodists towards the Irish Evangelical Fund.

He thanked the Conference for their kindness and expressed great love for his brethren. A complimentary resolution was passed, to be presented to Dr. Scott.

A resolution was received from the House of Representatives, placing the Hall at the disposal of the Conference to-morrow. The kindness was accepted with a vote of thanks, and the Committee on Public Worship instructed to appoint preaching there on to-morrow afternoon.

The Committee have made appointments for the country all around, including the city of Philadelphia. All the evangelical pulpits of Harrisburg will be filled by members of the Conference.

In the Hall of Representatives Rev. L. C. Matlack will preach at 3 o'clock. Rev. J. J. Pearce will preach at Nazareth Church, of your city. Rev. L. Poulson and Rev. N. B. Durrell will preach at Central Cnurch and at Twelfth Street Church alternately.

The Conference adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Visit of the Philadelphia Conference to Dickinson College.

A PLEASANT TRIP—GOOD SPEECHES.

Specially Reported for the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—Friday afternoon forms an epoch in the session of the Philadelphia Conference, M. E. Church, now assembled at Harrisburg.

At 2 o'clock the steam-horse, attached to a train of cars, filled with ministers, started for Carlisle.

The ride was greatly enjoyed, and many encomiums bestowed upon the beautiful country through which the road passes, and on which the eye of Secesh once longingly looked.

The distinguished visitors were received at the depot by the President and members of the Union, Philosophical, and Belles-Letter Societies, who preceded the visitors and escorted them to the chapel, where the visitors were saluted with the strains of beautiful music, and seated in the pews of that neat edifice.

The President of the College, Rev. H. M. Johnson, D. D., then spoke and said:—

Mr. Chairman and Brethren of the Philadelphia Annual Conference:—In the name of my colleagues, the Faculty, and the Trustees of Dickinson College resident here, and in the name of these fair friends, and of the good citizens of this ancient board, I greet you well. You are come up hither, as I understand, not from idle curiosity, but to manifest the interest you have in one of the great and essential institutions of the Church, to strengthen by your presence and gladden by your countenances the hearts of those who endure the severest and the least appreciated toil that falls to the lot of cultured men. You come to remind us that the Church watches with a jealous care over the fountains of learning, which are, therefore, the fountains of influence and of power, well knowing that philosophy, unbaptized of the spirit of the gospel, soon learns to babble in the district of Atheism.

You will see, as you pass through our libraries, tomes which smell of the must of antiquity, and will excite rather your reverence than your admiration by their antiquity. You will see walls and halls which will remind you that our ancient institution grows old and can perpetuate her youth and repair her vigor only by the care of her children.

Mr. Chairman and Brethren—The college is yours: we are yours—servants of the Church—and as such we renew to you our welcome.

The address was replied to in appropriate remarks, on behalf of the Conference, by Rev. A. Atwood and Rev. Dr. Moore.

The visitors were next escorted to the College, and were received on behalf of the students in a beautiful speech from one of the young men of the Senior Class.

The Conference then scattered through the halls of the College, into the grand old halls of learning. The libraries, stocked with thousands of valuable books in every department of literature, the halls of natural science, were also visited, and the splendid philosophical apparatus: very superior is it all. The visitors expressed themselves delighted with all they saw.

At 6 the company were invited to a treat prepared by the ladies. The tables groaned with good things, and ample justice was done: indeed, how could it be otherwise, considering the guests?

Soon after the company took a special train and came back to Harrisburg, well pleased with their trip. The M. E. Church may well feel proud of this old and good institution.

Long live President Johnson (Rev. Dr. Johnson, we mean) and old Dickinson College!

Church Extension Society of the Philadelphia M. E. Church.

Friday evening.—Harrisburg was never more favored with grand gatherings than during the present week. To-night yet another is being held, in the presence of a crowded audience.

Colonel J. A. Wright, of Philadelphia, was called to the chair.

Rev. Dr. Cook opened the services by giving out the hymn,

"I love thy Kingdom, Lord," and followed it with prayer.

The annual report was read, showing that this young society, now closing its first year, is already obtaining a vigorous growth, and will prove a great power if properly cared for.

A lady presented a beautiful wreath of immortelles with the name of the late lamented Secretary, Rev. Dr. Monroe, inscribed upon it. Rev. T. T. Tasker received it in a neat account of the worth in life and irreparable loss in death of that great and good man. He then suspended the wreath upon the wall in the rear of the pulpit.

J. T. Milburn, Esq., of Cambridge, Maryland, then being called, delivered a well-composed but tamely delivered address, and one very valuable in many points.

Rev. Dr. Scott, of Ireland, followed in a solid Methodistic speech, and pure in spirit.

Rev. T. T. Tasker delivered a beautiful tribute to the memory of the late lamented Secretary, Dr. Monroe.

A lady came forward and presented a chaplet of immortelles in memory of the noble dead.

The following were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—J. Castle, D. D.
Vice-President—Rev. J. D. Curtis.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. Dickerson.
Recording Secretary—C. W. Higgins, Esq.
Treasurer—James Long, Esq.
Managers—Revs. J. W. Jackson, J. B. Maddox, J. T. Meredith, M. D. Kurtz, G. A. Phœbus, S. L. Gracey; and Messrs. J. Stillman, J. W. Hicks, J. W. Thomas, Robert Thomas, A. Kelly, W. R. Calboun, R. F. Thompson.

The meeting then adjourned.

THIRD EDITION

Disturbance at Carlisle.

CARLISLE, March 16.—Last evening two soldiers came in town, and when near the Court House were attacked by A. Hammitt and P. Gilmore, but neither party were hurt, and the soldiers left for the garrison.

At 8 o'clock about fifty soldiers came into town, armed with carbines, revolvers, and sabres, halted near the Court House, and fired into the crowd of citizens who were standing near the point where the polls were located.

The citizens drew revolvers and fired, when a general riot ensued. The soldiers ran, and the citizens pursued. The soldiers fired back, rallied, and took position at the edge of the town.

The guard came in from the post while the firing was kept up. The guard arrested the citizens and started for the garrison. They met Hammit, who had a gun, and was ordered by the guard to lay it down. On his refusal they fired. The ball struck to the left of the right nipple, and came out near the left shoulder-blade, causing death in three hours.

Mrs. Stuart, standing in the door of her house, was shot through the left foot; Thomas Zimmerman was shot through the right forearm, crushing the bones; Jacob Small was shot through the centre of the right hand; and Hollibaugh, in the head, cutting the scalp—all citizens.

Two soldiers were wounded—one in the head and one in the leg—the former mortally. For several nights soldiers have been in town, creating much disturbance. About 4000 are now at the post.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Snow Storm—An Abduction Case—Obituary—The New Police Commissioners, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 16.—We are enjoying a severe northeastern snow storm here to-day. The snow is now four inches deep, and is still falling.

Banero, the Spaniard, and the Spanish girl he abducted, were brought here yesterday from New York. Banero was discharged by the Spanish Consul, and the child was sent home to her parents in Cuba in the steamer Liberty, which sailed to-day.

Thomas Tratten, a well-known Baltimore merchant, died yesterday.

There is no probability of the State Reform bill passing the Maryland Legislature.

The Baltimore Reconstruction bill passed the Senate, and would surely pass the House.

The new Baltimore Police Commissioners entered on their duties to-day.

FROM PITTSBURG TO-DAY.

The Spring Elections—Republican Victories—Death of General Joseph Markle—The Snow Storm, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PITTSBURG, March 16.—At the regular spring election throughout the county yesterday, the Republican ticket was successful, with the exception of Birmingham district. Everything passed off quietly.

General Joseph Markle, a well-known citizen, died yesterday, at his home in Westmoreland county. He was a prominent old line Whig, and was defeated for Governor by Francis R. Shunk. He was in the war of 1812, and the Whisky Insurrection, and was in his 92d year.

Over fifteen thousand people visited the steamer Great Republic yesterday.

Launch of a Brig.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 16.—A double-decked brig, of five hundred tons, was launched this morning from the ship-house of Messrs. W. & A. Thatcher. She is called the S. & W. Welsh, and is owned by Captain John R. Watson, the builders, and others.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The outward-bound steamships to-day take the following amounts in specie:—Steamer Fulton, $300,000; steamer City of Boston, $21,00. The Teutonia takes out no specie.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 16.—The schooner Forest, from Baltimore for Portland, Me., with corn, has arrived at Norfolk, leaking badly. A survey has been ordered.

Boston Financial Developments.

BOSTON, March 16.—The present financial developments on State street are being investigated by the United States District Attorney, and the parties implicated are under examination. No arrests have as yet been made.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 96; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 46¾; Erie Railroad, 59; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96¼; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 75⅝; New York Central, 102⅞; Illinois Central scrip, 115¼; Cumberland preferred, 83¼; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 97½; Hudson River, 136½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109¼; do. 1864, 107⅜; do, 1865, 109¾; new issue, 106⅝; Ten-forties, 97⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 105⅝; all others, 105¼. Sterling Exchange, at sight, 109½. Gold closed at 134½. Money at 6 per cent.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton firm. Sales at 32c. Flour advanced 5@10c; 8500 bbls. sold; State, $9·10@12·10; Ohio, $11·15@13; Western, $9·10@13; Southern $10·75@16·50. Wheat quiet, and advanced 1@2c. Corn buoyant and excited; 2@3c. higher; 200,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·18@1·25. Oats active; Western sold at 66@68c.; State, 73@74c. Rye active, and advanced 2@3c. Western Barley $1·27@1·31, closing dull. Pork heavy; new Mess $23·62½. Lard steady at 12@13¼c. Whisky dull and quiet.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, March 3.—The military situation remains the same as yesterday, with the following exceptions. The French rear is at Soledad. Passo del Macho and Madellin are occupied by the Liberals. Porfirio Diaz was marching upon Mexico, and concentrating troops around that capital to the number of twelve to fifteen thousand.

I learn by a special courier, who came from the city of Mexico on the 27th of February, that Diaz was to have a review of his troops yesterday, at Humantla, preparatory to the expected attack on the city of Mexico. In the meantime Escobedo awaits the result, and holds himself and his command in readiness to engage Max and his generals now at Queretaro, in case the latter attempt to go to the aid of the garrison.

A large force of Imperialists have arrived here at Vera Cruz, and General Gomez has arrived to command. Artillery is is being paraded in our streets, and there are plenty of Imperial Mexican troops about us.

In addition to the persons exiled yesterday, there were a number who were warned against the expression of opinions,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Williams Homicide—Sixth Day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce—William B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Worrell continued for the defense, and spoke as follows:—May it please the Court—Gentlemen of the Jury:—I congratulate you, gentlemen, that we are about ending this case. I thank you for your patient hearing, and your evident desire to understand the facts as laid before you. You are the jury that we have selected out of a great number presented to us, with the sole view as to your intelligence and your integrity. We selected you each individually, because we believed that you were the best and most competent to pass upon the grave questions presented to you; and I may say here—without any desire or disposition to flatter you—that I have never seen in this county, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as intelligent a body of men as I now have the honor of addressing. It is hardly necessary for me to call to your minds that you have sworn, in the presence of Almighty God, to pass upon this case according to the facts as presented to you from that box—upon the facts of the case, and the facts alone. Your minds are not to be influenced by theories, faint doctrines, conjectures, or inferences—you are to pass simply upon the facts as presented, and upon them alone. Our position in this case, as I understand it, has been one of great and fearful responsibility. It is not one such as I would voluntarily assume; as a lawyer, it is not one such as I would refuse to occupy. We are here, I will say, not as paid advocates, for not one farthing of consideration have we received or do we expect to receive. The poor man—the stout-hearted brother who stood by this man in his great hour of trial—is too poor to fee an advocate. He wanted and desired, and he had the right to have, a lawyer to defend his case. My humanity and my colleague's were appealed to, and we are here to discharge our ability to the best of our ability. I have gone into this case with a great deal of care. For months past I have looked at it, turned it over in my mind, looked at it from every possible standpoint; and the more time I occupied in revising it, the more I considered it, the more determined in my own mind, as I stand here in the presence of my Maker, I was driven to the conclusion that this man Gotlieb Williams was as innocent of the charge preferred against him as I myself. We are to investigate this case not from any outside clamor, nor from any outside pressure or outside prejudices. We are to determine upon it, as I have said before, by the facts presented, and these alone. On the other side of the bar prosecuting for the Commonwealth we have the ablest lawyer, the best criminal lawyer perhaps in the United States—a gentleman of larger experience in cases of this kind than any lawyer that I can call to mind. For nearly fifteen years his legal mind has been matured in the trial of cases of this kind and this character. He is aided by a gentleman who also has had considerable experience in cases of this kind and character. You will observe that the District Attorney has sought to present this case to you not alone upon the facts, but by all the inuendoes, by all the inferences that he could get that could not come from the legitimate channels of the witnesses. Of that I complain, and with justice. He, as the prosecuting officer of the Commonwealth, should try fairly and calmly. There should be no undue pressure brought in. He should try him according to the facts and according to the law. Our law admits of presumptive evidence, and allows it to be taken as a rule, but that it must be admitted with caution. There is what is called a violent presumption. Where all the circumstances exist that usually point to the fact and deed, reason and experience have proved this doctrine. For reason tells us there may be all the circumstances that usually attend the fact without the fact itself. Experience convinces us that such has been the case To illustrate my meaning:—Men have been found upon the very scene indicating murder, footprints, marks of a struggle upon the ground or floor, blood stains covered them, a portion of the person's garments lying there saturated with blood, and yet the body of the person supposed to be murdered missing, all the circumstances that usually attend the facts of murder, without the evidence of the body; and the man arrested, with all these circumstance strongs upon him, unable to account for his position, has been convicted. Not one, but scores, with such strong, presumptive evidence against them, have been convicted, with their last breath asserting their innocence, and after a time the person supposed to have been murdered has returned. That, gentlemen, is presumptive evidence; but on abstract principles a conclusion and certainty cannot be drawn from presumptive proof, because in the case of the most violent presumption there is still the possibility of innocence, and where there is a possibility of innocence there is a doubt, and where there is a doubt you cannot convict. You are bound to acquit; you are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of every reasonable doubt that arises in your minds. It is the ground of the doctrine of presumptive evidence that we cannot help suspecting, you ought to be positive; whereas the just conclusion is, that where you cannot help suspecting you ought to suspect still, but no more. It would be a curious question in arithmetic to determine how many uncertainties go to make a certainty. How many possibilities—how many conjectures—how many inferences, drawn from circumstances, would make a certainty? Ten thousand thousand possibilities, ten thousand thousand probabilities, can never make a dead certainty—can never reach a dead level certainty. In homely phrase, "A miss is as good as a mile."

Mr. Worrell quoted at length from medical authority, and showed conclusively that the dimensions of the corpuscles of the human blood could not be distinguished from animal blood after it had dried. The Commonwealth have not offered to rebut that Mrs. Miller committed suicide. There were no maaks of a struggle in the room. The sun-bonnet on the table was finely sprinkled with blood. On the wall was *one* spirt of blood which had ran down on the paper behind. There was no finger stains on the bonnet as if hands had been wiped on it. No blood on the floor except that in the immediate vicinity of the head and shoulders. The money in the pocket-book, in the drawer of the dresser, was found undisturbed. Mr. Mann in summing up the case, said he entered, struck a blow, a scream, which Mrs. Neff hears; a pause, another blow, another scream, which Mrs. Neff hears; a pause, another blow, a scream; he goes to the dresser, takes out the razor and cuts her throat. Mr. Miller cannot identify the razor, but Mr. Mann says he brought the razor there himself, smears it with blood, and lays it down by her side. A cold-hearted villian must he be who would do such a thing as that! The murderer would have had sufficient time to get the money and escape, and to lock the alley-gate after him, if that had been the object. The screams, as testified to, were screams of pain, not of terror. What is there inconsistent with the theory of suicide on this day? She had lost a niece. Who can say these losses, being alone, how these things, operating upon her mind, might have influenced her? She may have been taken with hysterics, may have taken the razor in a moment of desperation, and drew it across her throat, fell against the table, and hence the slight stains upon the bonnet, and then reeling, fell and struck herself on the forehead, and then falling over, inflict the other wounds, and fall down in the original position in which she was found. Gotlieb Williams, a cripple, paralyzed on one side, was not capable of assaulting a woman who was as strong as she is represented. One push would have sent him down, and he would have been unable to get up without assistance. She could have called for help. A ring is missing! It was a very common, ordinary ring, valuable only from association. There may have been some hallucination about this ring. There is nothing inconsistent with the theory that she said, "I am tired of life, and I will throw it away." How could Williams stoop down and draw this ring over large knuckles in the state of excitement in which he was represented! The marks on the cane has never been proved to be blood marks. Dr. Shapleigh testified that the wounds on the head were one-eight of an inch in width. Could a cane like this make such wounds as that? I leave that to your intelligence.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that there were no cuts upon the backs of the hands. It would be impossible for a woman struggling with another, who would naturally attempt to protect herself with her hands, to prevent them from being cut. The murderer would push them away, and would cut them to get them away. I have tried to discharge my duty to the best of my ability, and I leave this matter in your hands, to say that the evidence which has been submitted is sufficient to allow you to convict him.

Mr. Mann, on closing for the Commonwealth, said:—May it please the Court and gentlemen of the jury—I feel that I could very safely, indeed, leave this case to your careful consideration and your calm and honest decison, without saying one word to you. My colleague (Mr. Dwight) fully and fairly argued this case, summed it up, on the part of the Commonwealth. His arguments have been unanswered, and his appeals to your right reason have not been met by anything to counterbalance them.

The counsel for the prisoner have been as it were the speech made by myself when I opened the cause, and stated to the jury what I would be able to prove. They have not answered, they have not pointed out any imperfection in the evidence as it has been submitted.

Mr. Mann was still addressing the jury when our report closed.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong and Agnew.

The following cases were argued:—

Yeager vs. Wallace.

M'Elrath vs. Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company et. al.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—After disposing of the usual Orphans' Court business, his Honor the Judge delivered opinions in the following cases:—

Hanson vs. Rogers. Proceedings reversed.

Warner vs. May. Exceptions to the record. Judgment affirmed.

Lally vs. Rafferty. Exceptions to Alderman's records. Judgment affirmed.

Crayton vs. Lever. Judgment reversed.

Gunterman vs. Huber. Motion for new trial. Motion overruled. The case was a suit brought by a widow against a beneficial society to recover the funeral expenses of her husband, who died a member of that association. The defense set up that the husband had imposed upon the society in saying that he was not married, but was living in adultery with a woman; which imposition, by the charter of the society, deprived him of all its benefits. But this should have been charged during the lifetime of the husband, in order that he should be able to make defense.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Habeas corpus cases and miscellaneous business were before the Court.

A false pretense case was heard and disposed of. The prosecutor alleged that he bargained with the defendant for a certain lot of ground which was described as containing a certain number of feet, but which fell short of the measure by thirty feet or so.

His Honor said this would be a very dangerous ground on which to base a charge of false pretense, as the purchaser saw the lot and had ample opportunity of measuring it. For instance, if a man was selling a barrel; and said it contained two hundred gallons, and in fact it contained only 30, the purchaser could see and measure, and if he purchased he could not prosecute the vendor upon a charge of false pretense. The relator was discharged.

Zekiel Corson, alias "Peanuts," was heard on habeas corpus, on a charge of being a professional thief. He was seen at a church, among the crowd of people, to take hold a man by the coat. Chief Lemon testified that he had known "Peanuts" for seven years, and knew him to be a professional. He has not been a reputed resident of this city for several years, but lately spent four months at Blackwell's Island, New York.

Continued for additional testimony.

THE DERBY CABINET.

From the London Star, March 5.

In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Derby made a statement in reference to the Ministerial difficulties. It amounted to this:—The Cabinet, in determining to deal with reform, had two alternative plans. To one of these two members of the Cabinet objected altogether, but at length gave a reluctant consent to the other. That other was stated to the House of Commons, and was approved by nobody.

Thereupon the Cabinet reconsidered its proposals, and though the adoption of the more enlarged plan involved the sacrifice of three colleagues, that sacrifice was determined upon. Lord Carnarvon followed with an explanation, in the course of which he said that he should not have objection to household suffrage in all boroughs with more than a certain population, yet to make the franchise alike in large and small places was abhorrent to him. Earl Granville and Earl Grey continued the discussion, and the Earl of Derby wound it up with a speech, in which he justified the course taken by the Ministry.

In the House of Commons there was much anxiety evinced to hear what was to be said about the question of reform, and the Ministerial difficulties. Before the time when public business usually begins every seat in the body of the House was occupied, and the galleries were fairly filled. Viscount Cranborne came into the House at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, and took his seat on the front bench below the gangway on the Government side.

General Peel did not arrive until later, and then he brought up some papers. He took his seat on the Ministerial bench, and intended to have made his statement in respect to the army estimates This, however, he did not succeed in doing, and his career as a Minister is now probably closed. On the motion for going into committee of supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer got up, and in a speech which lasted only a few minutes made a statement.

Since he last spoke on the subject of reform, the majority of the Cabinet had determined to recur to their original policy as to to the franchise in boroughs, and he regretted that this had let to the resignation of three of his colleagues. Having specially mentioned in a regretful manner the loss of General Peel, he said arrangements had been made which, if they met with the approval of her Majesty, would enable him to state on Friday that Lord Derby's Cabinet was complete.

It would be proposed that the Reform bill should be brought in on Monday, the 18th inst. He should ask the House to read the bill a second time on the Monday following, and as soon as possible to go into committee and sit *de die in diem* until the bill was got through.

The utter emptiness of this statement fairly silenced the House for a few moments. At last, however, Mr. Bernal Osborne found his voice, and insisted that the House should be told more of the circumstances which had led to the resignation of the three ministers. He specially appealed to Lord Cranborne, but his lordship replied that he had not her Majesty's permission to reveal what had taken place. Mr. Gladstone made a brief speech, pointing out the miserable delays which there had been in dealing with this question, and urged that there should be no more of them.

He did not wish to withdraw the pledge he had previously given as to fairly considering the bill which might be proposed; but there must be no mistake about the measure. It must be straightforward. Of course it must contain something new; but there must be nothing new fangled. It must not be a scheme which, with the semblance of giving, had the reality of taking away. Having thus given notice to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone passed to another subject, and the debate was not continued.

Later in the evening, however, Mr. Bernal Osborne returned to the charge. He complained that the information which had been refused in the House of Commons had been given in the House of Lords. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not to be moved, however. Until he knew what had taken place in the House of Lords he would make no further statement. Here the matter ended.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, March 16, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government bonds were in better demand. '64 5-20s sold at 107¼, no change; 62 5-20s at 109¼, no change; and 10-40s at 97⅛@97¼, a slight decline; 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 105¼@105⅝ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 102, and old do. at 97¾.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 50¾@51, closing at 50⅞, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, a slight advance; Norristown at 62, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 61, a decline of ¼. 13½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56½ for Minehill; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 29¾ for Catawissa preferred; 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Germantown sold at 28½, and Hestonville at 14, no change. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 72 for West Philadelphia; and 40½ for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Consolidation sold at 45 and Manufacturers' at 32; 153 was bid for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 56½ for Girard; 95 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 60 for Commonwealth; and 63 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 22, no change. 31¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 53½ for Lehigh Navigation; 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134¼; 11 A. M., 134¼; 12 M., 134⅜; 1 P. M., 134⅜, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

Those who are desirous of investing in the $23,000,000 Pennsylvania State Loan, the bids for which will be opened on the 1st of April, should bear in mind that Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel &, Co., and E. W. Clark & Co. will include in their own bids, the bids of other parties, either under a limit, or to be included in the awards to themselves.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000	Read 6s, '44	91	100	sh Ger P R	b30. 28⅛
$500	5-20's '65...cp	107⅝	100	sh Read R	50⅝
$500	do...'62..cp	109¼	200	do	ls. 50⅝
$1000	do...'64..cp	107¼	200	do	c. 50⅝
$1500	do	107¼	100	do	b30. 51
$1000	U S 10-40s..cp	97⅛	50	do	trans. 50⅝
$1500	do	97⅛	100	do	b30. 50⅝
$1000	Pa R 1 m 6s	99⅝	100	do	b5. 50⅜
100	sh Maple Shade	1½	1000	do	ls.860. 50⅝
200	sh Sch Nav	ls. 22	100	do	50⅝
10	sh Penna R	56¾	500	do	s30 wn. 50⅝
20	sh Norris't'n	62	100	do	b30. 50⅜

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500	5-20s.'62.cp	109¾	100	sh Read R	b30. 50⅜
$100	U S 10-40s.cp	98	100	do	b5. 50⅝
$500	U S 7-30s..Je	105⅞	4	0	ls. 50⅝
$7000	Pa 6s..cp	95¾	100	sh Ocean Oil	2⅝
$800	City 6s, New	102	100	sh Germ P R	28¾
$300	do. New	ls. 101¾	106	sh Hest'vle	s60. 14
$300	do. New	101¾	6	sh Leh N	s5. 53⅜
$1000	do. New	102	4	do	53⅜
$1250	do. Consol'd	97¾	1	sh Leh V R	61¾
12	sh Consol'd Bk	45	30	do	61¾
20	sh Manuf. Bank	32½	30	do	61¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	City 6s, New	102	100	sh Reading	50¾
$3000	C & A 6s, '89	88½	100	sh Hest'vle	s30. 14
$4000	Pa 5s..cp..Jy..20	93⅛	20	sh W Phila R	72¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@109¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109@109¼; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, 107¼@107⅜; do. new, 106¾@106⅝; 10-40s, coupon, 97⅜@97½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¼@105⅜; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105¼; 3d series, 105¼@105⅜. Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 16.—The receipts of Flour continue small, and the stocks, particularly o choice grades, are exceedingly light. There is no demand for shipment; but the home consumers manifest more disposition to operate. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine, at $8@8·75; extra at $9@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·50@13·50; and fancy brands at $14·50@16·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7@7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and this description is in steady demand at full prices, while common qualities are offered quite freely without finding buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3·10; Southern do. at $3@3·15; and California at $3·15. Rye ranges from $1·35 to $1·38. Corn is scarce and in active request at the late advance; sales of new yellow at $1·05 in store and from the cars, and 105½ afloat—now held higher. Oats remain without change; sales of Pennsylvania at 63@64c No transactions were reported in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is scarce and in good request; sales of new at $8·25@9 ⅌ 64 pounds—the latter for choice recleaned. Timothy is quiet; sales of 100 bushels at $3·60. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3·20@3·25.

Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at 80c.@$1·20.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 16.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....38 | 11 A. M.....37 | 2 P. M.....37

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Barque Minna, Hunkel, Bremen, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, Merriman, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr General Grant, Shropshire, Baltimore, Lehigh Coal Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship R. S. Ely, Lombard, hence, at San Francisco 14th inst.

Brig Percy Hinckley, Foster, hence, at Cienfuegos 28th ult.

Schr Dacotah, Partridge, hence, at Cardenas 5th instant.

Schr G R C, Yates, hence, at Halifax 7th inst.

Schr Chloe, Hutchinson,

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Congress and the Public Perils.

From the Times.

The New York *Citizen* published recently what purported to be remarks of President Johnson in private conversation on public affairs, especially on the finances of the country and the possibilities of repudiation. It is reported from Washington that the Judiciary Committee, which has the subject of impeachment in charge, proposes to inquire into the authenticity of this publication, to ascertain whether the President did actually express such sentiments as are therein attributed to him.

Such action would seem to us to indicate great poverty of material for impeachment on the part of the Committee. The Constitution provides impeachment as a mode of punishing the President for "high crimes and misdemeanors;" if private conversations can be brought within that category, the scope of the process of impeachment is likely to be considerably enlarged. What Congress has to do with such conversations, or how they have any bearing upon the safety of the nation, we are not aware. The President has certain duties imposed upon him in connection with his office; if those duties are properly performed—if the laws are faithfully executed, and the Consritution upheld and maintained to the extent of his ability—what the President may say or do as an individual—what opinions he may utter or what apprehensions de may express, is a matter with which Congress has nothing to do. If he is to be held responsible for private conversations, we see no reason why members of Congress may not also.

But all this is of minor consequence. Congress may amuse the country by talk of impeachment. It may to some extent thus satisfy for a time the vague feeling of discontent which pervades the public mind, and which for the moment fastens upon the President as the "obstacle" to the reconstruction and restored prosperity of the Union. But it cannot by any such process long evade the higher duties which devolve upon it, and for which the country will hold it responsible. Denunciations of the South, impeachment of the President, schemes for the prolongation of party power, prosecuted in reckless disregard of the public welfare, will not divert public attention permanently from the gathering perils of the nation and the utter lack of provision for meeting them which characterizes the action of the Government. Congress may simulate a zeal for the public credit by punishing the President for hinting doubts whether it will be maintained; but it would be much more wisely employed in adopting measures to diminish the public burdens and to augment the resources out of which those burdens can alone be borne.

The idea of repudiating the public debt is abhorrent to the public sense of justice and national honor. It will be universally scouted with indignation. Any member of Congress who should rise in his place and propose it, would be gibbeted by the scorn and contempt of the public. But many a member courts applause and votes and a re-election by advocating measures which lead directly and inevitably to what is practically a repudiation of the public debt—namely, failure to pay it. General Banks very justly said some weeks ago in Congress that there were various ways of repudiating the debt, and that one of them was by adding to its amount so largely as to make its payment impossible—and in the same speech, within the same hour, General Banks declared that he would vote whatever bounties the soldiers might demand, whether that vote should add four hundred or eight hundred millions to the public debt.

General Schenck would doubtless resent with indignation the imputation that he favors repudiation—yet he is foremost among the many advocates of a system of bounties which can end only in failure to pay. The leading motive of men in Congress is now, as it always has been, and always will be, a desire to please the men on whose votes their tenure of office depends. Now and then a man may rise above this, but the general rule is the other way. Members will vote for whatever appropriations of money will make them popular—and so long as this money is to be received instead of paid, the larger the appropriations the more popular they will be.

It is only when the question of *taxation* comes up for action that we see the reverse of this tendency. Taxation is unpopular always and everywhere. During the war our people submitted to it not only with cheerfulness, but with alacrity—for they saw that it was of instant and inevitable necessity to the salvation of the nation. But this feeling will decrease with the lapse of time. It is already far weaker than it was two months ago. Every great productive interest in the country is importunate at Washington for relief from taxation. Every manufacturing establishment in Pennsylvania clamors incessantly to have its own taxes lightened or removed, and everybody else's doubled.

The Pennsylvania members of Congress are the foremost advocates for protection against competition, relief from taxation, and an inflation which shall keep things quiet as long as possible. This cannot last long. Congress has got to provide for paying the public debt, principal and interest, if it is to be paid at all; and it can do this only by imposing taxes upon the property and business of the people sufficient to meet it. It must husband the public resources, for vast as they are, they will be taxed to the utmost in this gigantic work. It must bring into activity the labor, the enterprise, and the capital of every section of the country, for all will be needed if this work is to be performed.

President Johnson's warnings against repudiation are timely and true. Congress will much better perform its duty by heeding and acting upon them than by impeaching him for having uttered them.

The Reconstruction Bill.

From the Tribune.

Two amendments, offered by Mr. Drake, to the Supplementary Reconstruction bill were the subject of an interesting debate in the Senate on Thursday. The first amendment provided that at the first election held in each State the registered voters should vote for or against a State Convention, and that it should be held or not held as the majority decided. The bill provides that the members of the Convention shall decide whether the people want a State constitution; but Mr. Drake argued that the people should by direct vote declare their wishes. He was in favor of guarding the Southern people from the possibility of betrayal by their leaders, and was sustained by Mr. Howard, who thought the amendment would fully submit to the people of the South the terms of reconstruction proposed by Congress, and enable them to plainly declare whether they were willing to comply with them.

Mr. Morton believed that both the amendment and the bill were wrong in allowing the voters to decide whether a Convention should be held and a constitution formed, and that it was only necessary to consult them as to the ratification of the latter. Mr. Fessenden argued that the duty of calling a Convention should not be imposed upon the District Commander, on the ground that it was a compulsory method of forming a constitution, and that the Rebel States should not be obliged to act upon the offer the Government had made. Mr. Trumbull, speaking for the Judiciary Committee, thought the provision in the bill that the constitution must be ratified by a majority of the registered voters, sufficient to insure a true expression of the wishes of the people, and in this belief the Senate disagreed to the amendment by 27 to 17, the Democrats and Johnson men voting against it.

Mr. Drake's second amendment, to the effect that no State constitution should be valid unless it provided for election by close ballot, and agreed that such mode of voting should not be changed without the assent of Congress, raised an important question—whether the States, after admission to the Union, would not have the legal right to strike such provision from their constitutions. Mr. Drake defended his amendment on the ground that such a provision would be an express contract with the Government, and that its violation by any State would be a legal reason for the expulsion of its representatives from Congress. He was opposed by Mr. Conkling, who quoted a decision of the Supreme Court that any condition exacted as a condition for the admission of a State, ceased to bind after the State became a sovereign member of the Union. The proposition to enforce a secret ballot was opposed by Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Buckalew, who held that it would encourage fraud, and be no protection to the people.

But that which seems of most importance is whether Congress has the authority to impose conditions upon the Rebel States which shall be binding after their restoration to the Union. This opens a discussion not only upon the amendment of Mr. Drake, but upon the whole bill, and shows the probable uncertainty of the plan of reconstruction Congress has proposed. If the Rebel States, after their restoration, have the right to strike out any part of their Constitutions which Congress required them to insert, they have the right to strike out all that Congress has required. This is a question of extreme gravity, and one which seems to have impressed the Senate, though no direct allusion was made to it in the debate. Without acting on Mr. Drake's amendment the Senate adjourned; and we may expect careful consideration of Mr. Morton's suggestion that the clause requiring that the State Constitutions shall provide for voting by secret ballot, should be considered separately from that which asserts the right of Congress to make such a condition binding in the future.

The Prospects of Reconstruction.

From the Nation.

The eyes of the country are just now turned more to the South than to Congress. The latter having passed a law providing for a definite method by which the Southern States may regain their old footing in the Union, yet having left something to their option, the chief questions of political interest are, whether those States will conform to the terms of the offer, and if so, what will be the result of their action.

The so-called Legislatures of two States have already acted decisively, and in opposite directions. The Legislature of Virginia (we cannot well avoid the use of the phrases that seem to admit a legality which we wholly deny) has passed a bill providing for the election of a convention in May, with liberty to colored men to vote. The Legislature of Louisiana, on the contrary, has passed resolutions declaring the acts of Congress void, and has summoned a convention, to be elected by white men only. Governor Wells has met this action by a proclamation announcing the law of Congress to be in force, and declaring all elections not held conformably thereto to be void. The Legislature of North Carolina has adjourned without taking any action.

In several States there are decided indications of a rising agitation, the sentiments of the white population being divided as to the expediency of reorganizing in accordance with the law, or of remaining inactive. Ex-Governor Brown leads the movement in favor of reorganization in Georgia, where he is opposed by Colonel Gartrell (formerly a member of Congress) and others. The only prominent Mississippian who has recommended such action is General Chalmers, but he will soon be supported by others, although Governor Humphreys is understood to be opposed to doing anything under the law. In North Carolina, the minority of the Legislature, comprising all who heartily welcomed the restoration of the Union in 1865, have taken steps towards the summoning of a convention in an informal manner. We have not heard of anything definite from the other States.

Upon the whole, we judge that, if the law is faithfully enforced by the President and his subordinates, the whole South will speedily conform to the terms of Congress. The amendment enacted at the instance of Mr. Shellabarger deprives the Southern whites of the option between military government and universal suffrage, which Mr. Sherman's proposition left to them; so that, whether they elect conventions or not, they must admit colored men to vote at all their current elections, while their only chance of escaping from military *surveillance* is by adopting constitutions recognizing the political equality of all men. The disfranchising clause affects only a very limited class, not including a single man under twenty-seven years of age; and it is improbable that the mass of people not excluded by law from political action will long continue to exclude themselves out of mere sympathy for the old race of politicians who are shut out. Even among the disfranchised class there are many sensible enough to comprehend the wisdom of submitting for a time to a limited disability rather than to keep their States out of all participation in the Government. Congress has deprived the stubborn of their favorite argument, that it was better to control the States, without seats in Congress, than to gain a place in Congress by sharing power with the colored race; for they are no longer left in supreme control of their States, and they can now see clearly the necessity of being represented in Congress.

It cannot be denied, however, that the soundest reasoning may fail to afford a basis for predicting the action of the Southern people. After the elections last fall it certainly seemed as if none but idiots would, in the situation of the Southern whites, refuse to accept the Constitutional amendment as a basis of reconstruction. Yet they did so with comparative unanimity. And we presume that if they had a similar opinion under the Sherman statute they would reject it, even if they knew that worse terms would be imposed. But the new law gives them only the option between involuntary universal suffrahe with military rule, and voluntary universal suffrage without military rue. This is, of course, upon the assumption that Mr. Johnson will execute the law in good faith. If he orders it to be set aside upon the first decision of a petty court against its validity, or if he repeats the let alone policy adopted at the Alexandria election, the law will effect no good. But we think that he has too much sense of his own danger to make any such rash experiments on the forbearance of Congress.

Measures have been initiated in both Houses of Congress for the purpose of putting the machinery of reorganization in motion, under the direct supervision of the national authorities; and some measure of the kind will, doubtless, be enacted forthwith. This is clearly the proper method; and the only wonder is that so able a body as the late Committee of Fifteen should have so utterly failed in its duty as not to have reported such a bill at the last session. We rejoice, for the sake of all sections, North and South, that Congress has finally adopted the doctrine which we have steadily advocated, even when its success seemed hopeless, viz., that reconstruction should be *immediate* and *compulsory*, and not left to the choice of the insurrectionary population, either as to time or mode. Nothing could be more opposed to the theory of the Constitution than the let-alone policy which, while denying the validity of the *de facto* governments at the South, provided no means for the creation of legitimate governments. This false position, the result of timidity and distrust of the people, has been all along the weak point of the radical policy. Its abandonment will give general satisfaction.

Under all the circumstances, there can be no doubt that nearly or quite all of the Southern States will be properly organized and reinstated in the Union within twelve or eighteen months from this time. The only question in the future is as to the practical working of the new governments, and especially of universal suffrage.

It has been confidently asserted—and we have ourselves shared the apprehension—that the negroes, being confessedly ignorant, poor, and unorganized, would be surely controlled by their old masters when they came to vote. Of course there is much to be said on that side; and, had universal suffrage been conceded in 1865, we think that such must have been the result in districts not fully garrisoned by national troops. But for nearly two years past urgent efforts have been made to introduce light among the colored people; and Northern men and women have steadily gained influence over them, while their Southern masters have, to a very large extent, thrown away whatever influence they may have had by their oppressive laws and obstinate resistance to the elevation of the colored race. Of this latter fact, the immense emigration of negroes from South Carolina and Georgia, and the loud complaints of planters in Louisiana and Texas, afford conclusive proof. The colored people have, moreover, organized themselves in every large town in the South, if not more widely, during the last two years; and, with such assistance as their white allies will be prompt to give, they will be fully able to inform their brethren on plantations of the issues and the candidates. We therefore believe that the last hope of the disloyal will fail them, and that the colored voters will generally sustain candidates acceptable to the North.

No one can doubt that the complete restoration of the Southern States, freed from all their old inequalities and oppressions, will materially benefit the whole country. An impartial administration of justice will give new energy to the laborer; for who that has ever worked while in doubt of being paid (whether at mechanical or mental labor) has not felt the impossibility of putting forth all his energy and skill? Labor in the South has been performed for two centuries with a certainty of *not* being paid, and for the last two years in a total uncertainty upon that point. The lash, which formerly supplied a motive for drudging effort, has been latterly withdrawn, or at least has not come as promptly and surely as it was wont. What wonder is it that, with the accustomed terror removed, and no certain hope supplied, the labor system of the South has failed to produce the old results? But this defect will be thoroughly cured by a sound reconstruction, which will assure to all classes their rights. It will also remove from the white people the fear of confiscation and punishment, which now hampers the efforts of some of the most effective men at the South. It will take away the last element of uncertainty from our political future, and leave us free to enter upon plans of business without fear of political disturbances. On every ground, moral, political, and financial, we welcome the near approach of a perfect reunion of the States.

Homeward Bound.

Editorial Correspondence of the Independent.

After a hundred days of absence—after ten thousand miles of travel by car, canal, steamboat, wagon, and sleigh—after the recital of a "winter's tale" to seventy successive and long-suffering audiences—I expect to cross the sun-gilded Alleghenies to-morrow morning, singing, "Home, Sweet Home." Then, O editorial sanctum of the *Independent!*—dim, antique, and solemn cloister!—glad will be your wandering editor to look again at your weather-beaten walls, to dip a pen into a certain long-neglected and mouldy inkstand, to renew familiar fellowship with your mice and spiders, and to lie on your red lounge before the fire in meditation on Andrew Johnson.

Spring has brought to the nation the brightest period since the close of the war. The American people and the American Congress are at last beginning to see eye to eye, and walk hand in hand. Ever since Lee's surrender, the sentiment of the people has been far in advance of the action of Congress. But lately both the people and Congress have taken majestic strides in advance of their former selves. The Republic at last is facing towards justice and honor.

This illustrious fact is sufficient of itself to cover with a compensatory splendor every ill-omen to our financial prosperity, however shadowy.

Financial depression, accompanied by general moral progress, is a thousand times better for the nation than financial prosperity in the midst of general moral decline.

In no former period of our history, not even in the fiery glow and enthusiasm of the war, have the loyal masses been so sacredly animated by a love of Liberty, Justice, and Equality as at this auspicious hour.

Journeying through every Northern State, from Niagara to Minnehaha, and taking pains to feel the pulse of every representative community lying between, I am satisfied that the popular good-will towards the negro, the popular desire to do him justice, and the popular determination to see his rights secured, are not measured at their full by those well-meaning but badly informed Conservatives who fancy that the nation will submit to any reconstruction other than political equality. With the exception of Ohio (whose Legislature has just clothed itself with the shadow of shame) every Western State is engaged in the humane task of legislating into its statutes the equal rights of all classes of its citizens. The next report that comes from the Northwest will be the expunging of the word "white" from half-a-dozen State Constitutions. In forwardness of radical sentiment, the men who live West of the Mississippi rebuke the men who live East. Such a Legislature as has just voted disgrace upon Ohio, could not possibly have been elected in Iowa or Minnesota.

The Thirty-ninth Congress—after the inevitable soilure produced by two years' residence in Washington, even at the distance of a full mile from the White House—did not dare dismiss itself and return to the people without first cleansing its tarnished record of delay by giving to the nation a reconstruction bill which, sweeping with victorious majesty through both Houses, striking down the President's negative with a counter-veto, now holds over the misbehavior of the South the sword of a military government, to reconquer the Rebellion, to re-establish loyalty, and to reordain peace.

The great act would have been morally greater had it compelled the immediate organization of State Governments in the South, on the basis of their loyal citizens both white and black, instead of leaving to the South the option of forming just and equal civil Governments, or of continuing as vassals under the rod of military rule.

Nevertheless, the military plan is so much better than the most sanguine had reason to expect a month ago, that the day of its passage over the President's veto was a day to make the blood merry in a radical man's pulse. I happened to be in company with my friend Frederick Douglass in Chicago on the announcement of the good news; whereupon he immediately lifted his hands and cried, remembering his race and the prospect of their deliverance, "Thank God!"

To the new Congress the nation looks with new hope.

Its first great duty is the impeachment of the President.

Be it spoken as the will of the loyal North that the Fortieth Congress is charged with the solemn duty of removing a traitor from the chief magistracy of the Republic. Nothing on the docket ought to take precedence of this business. The chief mischief-maker in the nation must be cut short in his career of crime. Andrew Johnson is now a greater obstacle to the reconstruction of the Union than either Robert E. Lee or Jefferson Davis. These men are Rebels out of office; but Andrew Johnson is a rebel in the highest of offices. Daily is he executing the will of these two men, instead of the will of the loyal people who made him President. To govern the South by the army, while Andrew Johnson is the head of the army, is a mockery. If the military plan of Congress is to succeed the army must have a new master-spirit. The impeachment of the President is the first necessity of the situation. With a Supreme Court loyal one day and disloyal the next, and with an Executive disloyal all days alike, Congress will count only one against two in the game of governing the South. It must make success certain by grinding the Executive to fine dust in the Senate, and blowing him away with the breath of a judicial sentence by the Chief Justice.

The country would cheer to the echo the dismissal of Andrew Johnson to the harmlessness of private life. I saw no audience all winter that did not applaud the impeachment of the President. Western men, familiar with the President's speeches, are in the habit of saying that Andrew Johnson should now "take a back seat."

Nor let the Fortieth Congress imitate the Thirty-ninth in the bad example of waiting two years, and tardily doing its duty with its expiring breath. Two years hence the President will fall off like a withered leaf. What we want is that he should be *shaken* off now. A Congress to which he disdains to send a message may, before the two years are ended, find him denying its jurisdiction and arresting its members. Addrew Johnson is to-day the chief enemy of the republic: let him be removed!

And with these amiable reflections, O *Independent!* I here drop the pen of a pilgrim, in hope of soon walking up the steps of No. 5 Beekman street, and rejoining the goodly society of my office-mates, in the aforesaid chamber haunted of spiders and mice.

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THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

No. 32 S. THIRD Street.

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 3 9 1m

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Stre

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

JUST OPENED

3000 yards Spring Delaines, 25 cents.

Fast Color Calicoes, 11½, 12½, 16, and 18¾c.

Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 40 and 50c.

Choice Shades Colored Mohairs, 62½ cents.

Black Alpacas, 33, 45, 50 cents, up to $1 per yard.

Black and White Stripe Skirting by the yard.

Fine French Percales.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Nainsook Muslins, very cheap, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 60 cents.

Soft Finish Cambrics, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 44, 47, 50, 56 up to 69 cents.

Soft Finish Jaconets and Victoria Lawns.

A cheap lot of Stripe and Plaid Nainsooks.

Muslins from auction, very cheap.

White Piques.

Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.

Gents' and Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods. [10 22]

SPRING ASSORTMENT.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving of their own importation, and from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

A large lot of

HUCKABACK TOWELLING, VERY CHEAP.

CHEAP FRENCH AND IRISH SHIRTING AND FRONTING LINENS.

A very large assortment of

EMBROIDERED AND TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.

NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS IN GREAT VARIETY.

EMBROIDERED CLOTH, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Also, a large lot of very cheap

CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

[9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.

Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.

Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.

One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.

New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.

Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.

Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.

Spring Delaines, Poil-de-Chevres, 25 cents.

Table Linens, from 50 cents up.

Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.

Best makes of Shirting Linens.

One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.

100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.

Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.

All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.

Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.

White Goods from Auction.

One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.

Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.

Hamburg Edgings very low, etc, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.

Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

LINENS,

MOURNING GOODS,

ASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

3 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will open at this location in a few days

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,

LACES,

EMBROIDERIES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Selected by one of the firm in the

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 25 3m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT

OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22]

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,

For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store

NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

MILLINERY GOODS,

With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY,

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office, No. 108 South FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 18th, instant, for the construction of the following sewers on the line of Vine street, from Third street to the west side of Fourth street; on Twenty-fifth street, from Hamilton street to the north side of Brandywine street; on Barnwell street, from Pine street to the south side of Lombard street; on Fifteenth street, from Thompson street to the south side of Walnut street; on Walter street, from Fifteenth street to the east side of Sixteenth street; on Thirteenth street, from Callowhill street to the north side of Wood street.

To be two feet six inches in diameter; also, a three-feet sewer in Marshall street, from Willow street to Spring Garden street, and a two-feet sewer in Jefferson street, from Alder street to the west line of Warnock street, with the necessary manholes for each, as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid: the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city.]

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1865.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1850. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

3 16 3t W. W. SMEDLEY,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To John Hynd and Margaret Hynd, his wife; Lucy M. Gray, Lydia Gray, widow of James Gray; the Heirs of said James Gray, Philip C. Gray, James Duthie and Jane Duthie, his wife; George Gray, James McKay and Margaret McKay, his wife; William Young, William M. Gray, Robert MacAndrew and Mary Ann MacAndrew, his wife; and Jane Gray, widow of Walter Gray deceased, or the heirs of said Jane Gray—Greeting.

We command you that, laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before the Honorable the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at a Court to be held on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, to show cause, if any there be, why the Court should not make an order and decree for the sale and conveyance of certain real estate, late of JAMES GRAY, deceased, as prayed in the petition of JAMES BUTTERWORTH, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. of said James Gray, deceased, filed in our said Court on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1867, and further abide the order of the Court in the premises, etc., and hereof fail not, under a penalty of one hundred pounds.

Witness Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Esq., at Philadelphia, the thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

(Seal.) ALFRED J. FORTNER,
Pro Clerk, Orphans' Court.

3 16 s4t*

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Thursday evening a man was seen to jump from one of the Cooper's Point Ferry boats, when it was about 150 yards from the shore. The man swam ashore. When interrogated as to his intentions, he stated that he intended to commit suicide; but when he was in the water he thought he would take a swim. He gave the name of Henry Kane, and says he hails from Brooklyn, L. I. Henry was slightly inebriated, and stated that he was robbed of $175. He was taken to the Station House and dried, and this morning departed.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Frank McNulty was arrested on Thursday morning by Officer Ayers, upon the charge of assaulting the steward of the vessel of which he was mate. McNulty came on board drunk, knocked down the steward (who had his child in his arms), and kicked him in the head. The mate was committed for trial by Mayor Bund.

A LECTURE.—The second lecture under the auspices of the North Baptist Church was delivered on Thursday evening, by Rev. P. S. Henson. The theme selected—"Fools"—was discussed in a masterly style, and kept the audience in roar of laughter. The lecturer paid a tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, which was loudly applauded.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.—Last evening the final meeting of the Sub-Committee on Inspecting Steam Boilers was held in the chamber of Select Council, Mr. R. M. Evans presiding.

A petition was presented from practical engineers, recommending a board of practical engineers to examine engineers, and give them a certificate, if capable. Also, suggesting that the views of practical engineers be heard before the committee.

Also, a communication from William Fonden, covering thirteen pages, closely written, which was not read. Several ordinances, framed by different parties, one of whom recommends a strict attention to common law in forming statutes.

Colonel Page moved to refer all the communications to the committee of the Franklin Institute, and suggested that all in attendance go before that committee to be heard. The bill now before the Legislature would empower the Councils to create such a board as might be necessary, with authority to control the entire subject. A committee of the Franklin Institute has been appointed to digest an ordinance, and these various documents, together with the remarks of all practical men who would be invited, would greatly facilitate that committee in their labors. Then an ordinance would be reported which it was hoped would protect life and not hamper trade.

Mr. William Weller said the practical men had been invited to the Franklin Institute, and had given their views as far as was advisable. The Committee appointed, however, was composed of the members of the Franklin Institute, and some of the views of practical men did not seem to meet with their ideas. If that committee sat in a different hall from their own, the practical men would speak their minds more freely. He for one did not attempt to make such a flowery speech as a theoretical man could, but he was of the opinion that the dumbest man in the room could give new and important ideas. If he was in charge of a steamboat, he rather thought the passengers would sooner entrust their lives to him than to a theoretical man.

Mr. Evans said it was not the fault of the Committee that all practical men had not been heard, as they had given every public announcement possible.

Colonel Page said it was not his purpose to deny a hearing to any one. In fact, he had heard practical men speak before the Franklin Institute on this subject, and he regretted they were not members of it, as they would have adorned it. His desire was to bring the practical and theoretical men together, and the information derived from each of them would be advantageous and facilitate the creation of a proper ordinance. After that Committee reports an ordinance it comes back to this Committee, who never have parted with their authority. Then this Committee will hear any one on the subject before reporting the ordinance to Councils.

Mr. Willer thought the most important feature was to ascertain the cause of boiler explosions. Theoretical men would give different views on the subject, and, like doctors, they disagreed. He was in favor of commencing at the bottom of the ladder and ascending. A committee might give a competent man a certificate, and yet from some cause the boiler he might have charge of would explode. The engineer might not be killed, but it would be as well if he did, as he would never get another engine to run.

Colonel Page said if we were to stop to inquire the causes and effects of things, we would never have an ordinance.

Mr. Evans said all the forms of ordinances were from practical men, and there seemed an abundant sufficiency of them to form one good ordinance.

The motion of Colonel Page was agreed to.

It was understood that, at a future meeting of the Committee, all who appeared before it should be heard.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held yesterday afternoon in the College Hall, and was well attended by the graduates of this time-honored institution. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Thos. S. Wiegand; Vice-Presidents, C. L. Eberle, Ferri Bringhurst; Recording Secretary, William C. Bakes; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Miller; Treasurer, S. Mavor McCollin. Various matters of interest were discussed, and it was decided to continue the effort to secure $10,000 towards the endowment of a practical school in connection with the College.

A FATAL FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—Adolph Kortzman, a boy aged nine years, who resides in Girard avenue, near Ninth street, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, it is feared fatally injured by falling down a hatchway from the fourth story of Wright's umbrella factory, in Market street.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

A GOOD MEDICINE.—Davis' Pain Killer has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the eradication of pain, and the verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, have been and are its own best advertisement. Every family should keep it in their homes in case of sudden attacks of many diseases in which it is an antidote.

TO BE CURED of disease or suffering is always desirable; but to be cured by influences gentle as the breath of spring and lasting as life is the especial prerogative of Homœopathy. Humphreys' Specifics, advertised in another column, leave nothing to be desired in this direction for family or individual use. They are mild, simple, and yet prompt and efficient, always rendering satisfaction. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FENIANS are rising just as everything else is going down. Now splendid Spring Clothing can be had at greatly reduced prices from last spring, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class clothing house, under the Continental.

E. MCCLAIN'S HIGHLY PERFUMED MEDICATED MAGNETIC SOAP removes Tan, Sunburn, and all Cutaneous Eruptions of the skin, and prevents it from chapping. Prepared at No. 334 North Sixth street.

TEAS—Choice, Pure, and Cheap, at FAIRTHORNE'S, No. 205 North Ninth street.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest; while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Filer's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

THE POISONED SHIRT OF NESSUS.—Mythology mentions not, but every gentlemen of taste knows of the Fancy Shirts manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS now ready. LARGE ASSORTMENT and LOW PRICES. WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES....6'11 MOON RISES....7'49
SUN SETS....6'08 HIGH WATER....11'08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	Feb. 19
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 2
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 5
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 6
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Mar. 6
Union	Southampton	New York	Mar. 6
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 7
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Wm. Penn	New York	London	Mar. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Fulton	New York	Havre	Mar. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 16
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
Chimbora	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Gulding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 15
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Catharine, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail steamship Co.
Brig Harriet Ameila, Cox, Havana, J. Mason & Co.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr L. Klotts, Endicott, Key West, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, New York, J. Pettit.
Schr C. Davidson, Jeffers, New London, Rommell, Hunter & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Kelly, New Bedford, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr A. Edwards, Somers, Salem, E. V. Glover.
Schr Lady Ellen, Jeffers, Boston, J. J. Conner.
Schr Clio, Brannin, Millville, Street & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Virginia, Smithers, from Richmond, and 24 hours from Norfolk, Va., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr E. T. Smith, Smith, from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Reindeer, Draper, 1 day from Christiana, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Delaware, Thompson, hence, via Norfolk 22d ult., for Liverpool, put into Valentia, Ire., 14th inst., out of coal.
Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston yesterday afternoon.
Steamship Washington, from Norfolk for Philadelphia (so reported), was detained at Fortress Monroe 14th inst., by heavy weather.
Barque Sea Eagle, Julius, hence for Cardenas, was spoken 9th inst., lat. 32 15, lon. 75 15.
Barques Isabella J. Jones, and Pembroke, for Philadelphia, were up at London 2d inst.
Barque Topeka, Blanchard, from Antwerp for Cardiff, was spoken 28th ult., off Brighton, E.
Brig Ida McLeod, Cook, hence for Rotterdam, sailed from Newport 13th inst.
Brig W. Welsh, Strobridge, from Trinidad for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th inst., lat. 32 46, lon. 79 50.
Brig Ida C. Bogart, for Philadelphia, was at Trinidad about 12th inst.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Leman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Palermo 22d ult.
Schr W. Boardman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Burrows, from Salem for Philadelphia, with ice, was ashore on Cape Poge yesterday, full of water.
Schr M. J. Vankirk, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 13th inst.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Scull, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst.
Schrs F. Keating, Daniels, hence for Boston, and F. Herbert, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.
Schr G. Doering, Willard, for Havana, cleared at Portland 14th inst.
Schr M. Hunter, Simpson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 14th inst.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, hence, at Georgetown 12th inst.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 13th inst.
Schr Active, Robinson, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Baltimore 13th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Daboll's Fog Trumpet at the Entrance of San Francisco Harbor.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is now erecting at Point Lobos, the southern point of the entrance of the harbor of San Francisco, and at its own expense, one of Daboll's fog trumpets. The machinery for the same arrived by the last steamer, and it will be up and in operation before the heavy fogs of summer render finding the mouth of this harbor a matter of no little difficulty.

This is an improvement of vast importance to the commerce of this coast, and one that has long been needed. It will be worth all the lights from Point Conception to Point Reyes, and will be the most valuable machines in all the Pacific as a warning to mariners of their approach to the coast dangers. Due notice will be given of the time when this trumpet will be in operation.

San Francisco, February 18, 1867.

Wreck in the Would.—Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid twenty fathoms eastward of a vessel sunk in the Would.

The buoy lies in ten fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

East Ruston Mill, between two houses northward of Halsboro Church, SW. ¾ W.
Ingham Church, midway between Ingham Mill and Lessingham Church, S.8W. ¼ W.
Halsboro High Lighthouse SW. ½ W., distant two and four-tenths miles.

The spars of the sunken vessel show above high water.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, February 25, 1867.

Wreck in the Swin.—Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid about fifteen fathoms E. by S. of a vessel sunk in the Swin.

The buoy lies in nine fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings:—

Middle Gunfleet Buoy N. ½ E., distant about one and a quarter mile.
Sunk Light Vessel E.NE.
Gunfleet Lighthouse W. by N.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, February 27, 1867.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest; while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Filer's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

THE POISONED SHIRT OF NESSUS.—Mythology mentions not, but every gentlemen of taste knows of the Fancy Shirts manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS now ready. LARGE ASSORTMENT and LOW PRICES. WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DICKSON—ALLEN.—On the 8th instant, at the Girard House, by the Rev. Dr. Beadle, Mr. JAMES DICKSON to Miss EMILY ALLEN, both of Philadelphia.

KEYSER—BRADY.—On Wednesday evening, March 13, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Pennell Coombe, Mr. JAMES H. KEYSER to Miss MARTHA J. BRADY, both of this city.

WILDE—LUMMIS.—Yesterday morning, at the residence of Mr. Miller, Seventh street, by the Rev. Samuel A. Mutchmore, MORRIS M. WILDE, of Delaware, to Miss LIZZIE M. LUMMIS of this city.

DIED.

LANNING.—On the 14th instant, JAMES B. LANNING, youngest son of Peter R. Lanning, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 1529 Thompson street. Funeral service and interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

MASSEY.—On the 13th instant, JOSEPH W., son of Charles and Delilah Massey, aged 11 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 429 Magnolia street, on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock. Services at the North Baptist Church, Eighth, above Master street.

NIPPERD.—On the morning of the 14th instant, Mr. GEORGE H. NIPPERD, son of David and Margaret Nipperd, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Independent Council, No. 16, O. of U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 915 Kurtz street, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock.

O'NEILL.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. CHARLOTTE O'NEILL, relict of the late Michael ONeill, aged 72 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James A. McComas, No. 881 N. Sixth street, on Monday morning, March 18, at 8 o'clock.

WALLACE.—At Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., on Friday, March 15, 1867, HUGH WALLACE, aged 56 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Swedesboro, on Monday, March 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR TRIMMING GRAPE VINES AND Trees we have Hand Pruning Shears and Pruning Knives for sale; also a general variety of Scissors, Shears, and Pocket Knives, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

STREAKY WALLS, STAINED CEILINGS, damp chambers, and wet floors, caused by leaks in your roof, or around chimneys or trap doors, may be readily prevented by yourself, by using Stead's Cement for stopping them. Sold in boxes at 75 cents, by their Agents, TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BOLTS, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, SASH Weights, Locks, Latches, Catches, and a general variety of Hardware for building or repairing, for sale at the TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business Health, Education, etc. given daily, by J. L. CAPEN, at No. 222 CHESNUT Street

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.

This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unrivalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.

Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC. Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters. GOODYEAR'S, No. 308 CHESNUT Street, South side. N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free.

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost.

BEDDING AND Feather Warehouse, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.

A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.

Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.

All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.

AMOS HILLBORN, No. 44 North TENTH Street, Below Arch.

N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT—*Beverage of Health.* *An Audience with the Emperor.*—When the Danish war was over, Mr. Hoff, while in Vienna, was invited by the High Marshal of the Imperial Austrian Court to an audience with the Emperor—an honor which he had several years ago, when her Majesty the Empress, while suffering from consumption, was so greatly benefited by his Malt Extract Beverage. Mr. Hoff was exceedingly surprised when his Majesty the Emperor said:—"*I am happy at being able to reward your great services to my army, as I know that your Malt Extract has produced the best results on the battle-field, upon the condition of my suffering and sick soldiers.*"

The Emperor then handed Mr. Hoff one of his highest decorations, the Golden Cross of Merit, with the Imperial Crown.

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, S. E. cor. Front and Chesnut Sts.

HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS, No. 232 North SECOND Street.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS OR PAIN DESTROYER.

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES: BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS, SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, PILES, BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH, CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail....$1'00
Quarts in bottle....$1'75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR. *HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.*

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions....$10'00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHER'S Drug Store, No. 3139 Market street, and by all Druggists.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your Tar Syrup, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved. PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864. MARY CALDWELL, 1052 Sanson St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864. THOMAS WINMILL.

TAR SYRUP, which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. F. THOMAS, 150 S. Sixth Street.

LOOK AND LIVE. ELECTROPATHY. Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES THE OLD MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS, Cor. Thirteenth and Walnut Sts.,

TEACHERS of new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE, No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES

Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 411 N Seventh street.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Roy, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 422 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Belmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harlopp, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1013 Chesnut street.
H. T. Destiver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES, Philadelphia. Consultation free.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 103 JONES Alley.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly out two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (these last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1848 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Bonden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis catarrh, John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1227 Front street, obstinate pleurisy, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Ainsworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 S. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleas

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867.

The Republican Party and the Constitution.

We are among those who believe that the entire course of the Republican party, from the breaking out of the war down to the present time, is capable of a full and triumphant constitutional justification. We hold that its action has been *constitutional* throughout.

The Constitution assumes that a state of war may prevail. When it does prevail the laws and usages of war become constitutional. Were this not so, it would be impossible to kill a public enemy in battle on our own soil, because the Constitution declares that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due *process of law*." Hence we conclude that those acts of the Govrrnment during our late war, which were so vehemently denounced by the Democratic party as unconstitutional, such as arbitrary arrests, military trials, the emancipation of slaves, etc., were in reality just as truly and strictly constitutional as the killing of Rebels in battle, their capture and confinement as prisoners of war, or the destruction of their cannon, horses, foundries, bridges, ships, or other property.

If we advance a step further, and come down to the great question of reconstruction, we here find the Republican party still carrying out the express provisions of the Constitution. The overthrow of the Rebellion left the Southern States, in the language of President Johnson, "*without civil government*." The first question that arose was, who should take the initiative in the work of reconstruction? And in reply to this the Constitution furnished the ready answer, "that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." But the United States can only act through the Legislative branch of its Government. The Executive is restricted to the execution of law; the Judiciary, to the adjudication of cases arising under the law. Hence the work of reconstruction belongs solely to the Congress of the United States. The President's attempt to do this work was in the highest degree unconstitutional, and Congress in resisting it and treating what he had done as a nullity, was simply defending the integrity and supremacy of the Constitution against a most flagrant and dangerous assault.

This brings us finally to the *plan* of reconstruction upon which Congress was bound by the Constitution to act. And here it is vitally important to note the change in the status of the late slaves caused by the abolition of slavery.

The *slave* was not regarded as a part of the political community. He was a chattel, a thing, a mere piece of property. He could not be taxed, for he could not hold property. He could not make a contract. He could hardly be said to commit a crime. If he were vicious or destructive, he might be proceeded against by law and deprived of his life; but it was on the same principle that a vicious horse or ox might be ordered to be destroyed. Now, on this theory, granting it not to have been a most abhorent one, slavery could exist in a State which had a republican form of government. There is no parodox in this, if we assume, as the law of slavery did, that the slave was, as to all the purposes of government, not a person but a thing. He could no more be a member of the political *State* than a horse or a mule could. This is a very different case from the existence of a class of persons, members of the political community by birth, owning property, paying taxes, making contracts, etc., and yet denied all participation in the government of the State. And it is interesting to observe that the existence of such a class of persons was comparatively unknown in the earlier days of the Republic. Though slavery prevailed in most of the States at that time, yet in nearly all of them the *emancipated* slave became at once a citizen, enjoying all the rights and privileges of citizens upon the same terms as others. Freemen were assumed to stand upon an equality. The existence in the community of a class of perpetually disfranchised freemen would have been looked upon as a gross violation of a republican form of government.

Now, the abolition of slavery at once made the whole body of previous slaves members of the State. They were no longer things, but persons. They could now own property, make contracts, pay taxes, and exercise all the usual functions of citizens. In the eye of the Constitution there was nothing to distinguish them from the other members of the political community. When, therefore, at the close of the war, the Rebel State Governments had vanished with the Rebellion, and the whole South was a *tabula rasa*, whereon a new order of things was to be written, Congress in reconstructing the local Governments could make no distinction among the people it found there, except on account of crime. It could no more recognize the whites as exclusively the political community, than it could the blacks. To have excluded the blacks from participation in the political power of the inchoate States would have been to create not republican forms of government, but aristocratic forms. It would have been to exercise an arbitrary and despotic power which the Constitution does not confer. In some of the Southern States the blacks constitute a majority of all the citizens; on what possible ground could Congress have disfranchised the majority, and handed over the power to the minority? The thing is preposterous. It could not be done. In recognizing no distinctions among the people, Congress has adhered to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and is reconstructing the South upon a *constitutional* no less than a republican basis.

From this brief review, it will be seen how firm and impregnable is the position occupied by the Republican party. Its whole record is luminous with devotion to the Constitution. Its course has been consistent and logical throughout. Grant the war to have been constitutional, and all the other steps follow in necessary succession. And it is significant that the enemies of the Republican party have assailed each of its acts, from the commencement of the war down to the passage of the Reconstruction bill, with equal bitterness. The real author of the message vetoing the Reconstruction bill maintained, as a member of James Buchanan's Cabinet, at the breaking out of the war, that it was unconstitutional to use coercion against the Rebels. There has been a parallelism throughout the whole struggle—the Rebels and their allies, with their false and fallacious theories of the Constitution, on the one side, and the great masses of the people, acting through the Republican party in defense of the Constitution and the Union, on the other.

Another Consolation Gone.

"We are perhaps even more gratified at another item of news than with those notice i above, viz., that Generals Sherman, Schofield, Meade, Hancock, and McDowell will command the Southern military districts. These officers, we believe, will preserve order and protect the communities under their authority with vigilance and fairness. There is not a fanatic amongst them. They are gentlemen and regular army officers, and from the experience of our people, they know how far preferable such officers are to *political Generals*."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

—Alas for Southern hopes! Neither Sherman, Meade, Hancock, nor McDowell has been placed over them, but Sickles, Sheridan, and Thomas, every one of whom, we fear, are viewed by the *Dispatch* as "political Generals."

Sensible.—The best advice which has been tendered to the Southern people comes from the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, which says:—"Let our people go to work and leave *politics and party* alone! In industrial pursuits they will find individual prosperity; that will soon produce prosperity in the State; and general prosperity realized, political freedom will as surely follow as night does the day." Now, some such advice is much needed, and that it will likely go unheeded, is shown by the article of Raphael Semmes in his paper, the Memphis *Butletin*:—

"We would scour the pine woods of Mississippi and Alabama to-morrow, and drive before us hundreds and thousands of active, stalwart young white laborers, who are wasting their time in utter and entire idleness, because they are too proud or too lazy to work. Many of the families to which these young vagabonds belong are almost in a starving condition, some of them being the actual recipients of charity from the Freedmen's Bureau."

A Stable Government.—An English statist has found that since 1821 Mexico has had twenty-three Presidents, seven Dictators, two Emperors, one Vice-President, and one Generalissimo, or an average of one ruler every six months. Maximilian has had a longer reign than any of them.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. GEORGE'S M. E. CHURCH, REV. THOMAS MALCOM will preach To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, after which a collection will be taken to aid the Home Mission in ministering to the sick and suffering under its care.
THOMAS T. MASON,
Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings.

M. E. MARINERS' BETHEL, N. E. corner of SHIPPEN and PENN Streets.—Preaching Sunday, March 17—In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. HILL; in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. J. HAMMERSLY. Seamen especially invited. Seats free.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE Juvenile Missionary society of KENSINGTON M. E. CHURCH will be held To-morrow afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. W. S. ZANE and the Pastor. Singing by the children, and other interesting exercises.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets.—Preaching Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. RITTENHOUSE. Evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES M. CROWELL.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, HUNTINGDON Street, Port Richmond, Rev. R. C. EVANS, Rector.—Service To-morrow morning at 10½; afternoon at 3 o'clock. Strangers invited. Seats provided. Subject for to-morrow, by request, "Recognition of friends in Heaven."

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, P. E., SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad, at 10½ A. M. The Rector will preach a sermon on "The Enmity of the Carnal Affections." 7:30 P. M., "Jonah and the Ninevites." Strangers welcome.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE next sermon to the young, on "Bible Jewels," at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Evening. Sermon by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth.—Preaching To-morrow by Pastor, Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D. Morning, at 10½, subject, "A Great Folly." Evening, at 7½, to young men, "Success in business."

FREE SERVICES IN THE CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce, every Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon To-morrow by Rev. Dr. MARCH. "All seats free," and the public cordially invited.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN Avenue, above Fifth street.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor to-morrow, morning and evening. Services of special interest at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FRANKFORD Avenue.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½, by the Rev. JOHN EWING, Pastor.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½ and Evening at 7½, by Rev. Mr. CHAPIN, of Trenton.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green—Rev. JOSEPH F. BERG, D. D., will preach (D. V.) To-morrow at 10½ o'clock morning, and 7½ o'clock evening. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST street, above Fifteenth—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GIRARD Avenue, below Seventeenth Street—The Rev. WILLIAM T. EVA will preach in this Church To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. Mr. WILSON to-morrow at 3½ o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and OXFORD Streets—Rev. SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD will officiate To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. FRANK S. ROBBINS at 7½ o'clock P. M.

LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, NO. 1527 N. TWELFTH Street, Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor.—By request, 10½, "The Brazen Serpent;" 7½, "Woman: Does the Bible limit her in public worship?" Seats free.

ST. PETER'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHRISTIAN Street, below Sixth. Preaching Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. T. KLINEFELTER.

ST. ANDREW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, N. E. Corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets. Dr. STORK, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

"THE LIFE CHRIST CAME TO GIVE."—By request of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. P. S. HENSON will preach on the above subject To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH. Seats free. A cordial invitation to all.

WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, corner of Eighteenth—The Rev. THOMAS L. JANEWAY, D. D., will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WILLIAM W. NEWELL WILL preach at LONGSTRETH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Doctrinal discourse in the evening.

EGLISE FRANCAISE, NO. 1009 CHESNUT Street.—Divine services at 10½ and 7½. All are invited. Rev. H. MAUNY, Rector.

"LAST WORDS OF JESUS ON THE Cross."—Rev. H. S. HOFFMAM To-morrow, 10½ A. M., MORAVIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street and GIRARD Avenue. All welcome.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER of WOOD and FRANKLIN Streets.—Services to-morrow, in the morning and in the evening.

NEW JERUSALEM.—REV. THOMAS P. RODMAN will deliver a Lecture in the Church, FOURTH Street, below German, To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The New Jerusalem." The public are invited. Seats free.

DESTINY OF THE JEWS, AT CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, TWELFTH Street, above Wallace, to-morrow evening. Preaching at JEFFREY'S HALL, Richmond, at 3½ P.M.

FREE UNION MEETING, AT ME-CHANICS' HALL, FOURTH Street, below Girard avenue.—Rev. J. W. BONHAM will preach at 3½ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Sixth Page.*]

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT St., Cor. of Seventh.
Separate Instruction. Open day and evening.
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches,
PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC. ETC.
3 16 2t4p] Catalogues may be had gratis, on application.

W. H. GROVE. DESKS. 11TH OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

WANTS.

Wanted—Men from the country to call at No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Room 1, second floor, and see the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER do a churning every day from sweet milk in five minutes. By investing a few hundred dollars $25 to $50 can be made every day. It costs but 30 cents and retails for $50. 3 15 6t

Wanted to rent—A modern Dwelling, containing at least eight rooms, gas and bath. Northwestern part of the city preferred. Rent not to exceed $350. Address "L," Box 1796, P. O., Philadelphia. 3 16 5t

Wanted—Small farm, for cash, 15 to 50 acres—near to Station, and within an hour's ride from the city by rail. Address A. BRADFORD, office of "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH," stating location, improvements, access, and price. 1t*

A tenor, of acknowledged ability and experience, desires a Choir situation. BOX 2283, P. O. 3 16 3t*

FOR SALE.

Villa sites for sale.—Three adjoining properties, of about four acres each, overlooking Redleaf and College Parks—400 feet above tide water—five and a half miles out on LANCASTER Avenue, and half a mile from stations on Pennsylvania Railroad.
For healthfulness, distant and home views, and surroundings, there are none in the neighborhood of Philadelphia superior to these locations.
Will be sold together or separately. Price, $7000 each. Apply to
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
3 16 3t* No. 508 WALNUT Street.

For sale.—The valuable wharf property, No. 350 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 75 feet front, 155 feet deep to Water street, with three-story brick Building thereon, together with a Wharf, 75 feet, extending in length 280 feet. Apply to
LEHIGH CRANE IRON CO.,
3 6 wslm No. 350 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

For sale—All the machinery and fixtures of the late "PHILADELPHIA CAR WORKS," TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.
WILLIAM WOOD & CO.
3 14 3t*

TO RENT.

VALUABLE STORE
TO LET,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
Bank of the Republic Building.
ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.
3 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

Coal yards at richmond for rent.
Six Coal Yards, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, at the corner of RICHMOND and CUMBERLAND Streets, lettered A, B, C, D, E, F, will be separately rented to the highest and best bidder for one year each. The rent will be payable monthly in advance, and the same security will be required for rent and tolls as is given by other retailers.
For further information, apply to CHARLES WESTON, Agent at Richmond.
Bids will be addressed, in writing, until SATURDAY next, at 6 P. M., to
CHARLES R. SMITH, President,
3 12 5t No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

Notice.—The trustees of the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH having disposed of their premises formerly used as a place of Burial, in the rear of Noble street, west of Fifth street, will commence the removal of bodies on the 25th of March instant, to ground in Mount Vernon Cemetery provided by the church. They will be glad meanwhile to confer with any parties in interest, who may address PEARSON YARD,
3 12 10ths 4t No. 240 N. ELEVENTH Street.

Diamond brand hams.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents.
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
3 16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street.

Building hardware
200 Dozen Baldwin's Butts, all sizes.
300 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch.
300 Dozen American Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼ inch.
Spear & Jackson's Hand and Pannel Saws.
Butcher's Plane Iron, all sizes.
Butcher's Firmer Chisels, all sizes.
Excelsior White Lead.
City-made Rim and Mortice Locks.
Duncannon and Anvil Nails, all sizes
Screws, Knobs, Bolts, Table Cutlery, Planes.
Saw Files, Latches, Axes, Shovels and Spades, Shutter and Rivetal Hinges, Strap and T Hinges, Shutter Bolts, Platform and other Scales, Wire, Curry Combs, Etc. Etc. For sale by
STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
Importers of and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails, and Cutlery,
3 7thstu2] No. 123 MARKET Street.

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

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OF
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NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
YARD AND A HALF WIDE
VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
1000 PIECES
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
500 PIECES
BEST MAKES
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ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
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HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

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250 PIECES
English Royal Wilton Carpets.

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50 SHEETS
EXTRA QUALITY
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,
3 16 stuth2m4p] **ALL WIDTHS.**

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GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

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No. 509 CHESNUT STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

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IMPORTERS OF
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ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

$23,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

The undersigned will include in their own bid the bids of other parties, either under a limit, or to be included in the awards themselves.
Bids will be opened on the first day of April next.
For particulars, apply at once to either of the undersigned.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
3 16 12t] E. W. CLARK & CO.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
USED INWARDLY.
Reference to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.
Advice gratis daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
RHEUMATISM—NEURALGIA—GOUT.

FURNITURE REDUCED!
OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED
To the extent admitted of in the late reduction of material. At the same time we have not lost sight of the fact that
DURABILITY AND BEAUTY OF FINISH
Are requisite in maintaining our reputation for
FIRST-CLASS WORK.
We invite an inspection of our STOCK by all desiring to purchase. [3 16 stuthlm5p
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?
DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangement.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds and thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician, and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
Office and Store No. 10 North Second st.,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs, and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced, as a protection to the public, to publish a fac simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government, and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second street, west side,
Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE — ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AT THE COLLEGE BUILDING — DEGREES CONFERRED—THE VALEDICTORY ADDRESS BY MARY J. SCARLETT.—The annual commencement of the Female Medical College took place at 12 o'clock to-day, in the large parlors of the College Building. There was a large attendance of friends interested in the proceedings of the commencement. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, by T. Morris Perot, Esq., upon the following young ladies:—

Mary E. Blackmar, Michigan; Rebecca J. Cole, Rachel A Dickey, Ruth A. French, Lizzie A. Sanders, and Lizzie A. Smith, of Pennsylvania; Mary L. Wadsworth, New Hampshire; Elise Pfeiffer Stone, California; E. M. Roys, Rhode Island; Elizabeth Hays, Missouri.

The valedictory was delivered by Miss Mary J. Scarlett, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, from which we make the following extracts:—

"Ladies—Graduates of the Class:—There are moments in our lives into which the responsibilities of years appear to be compressed, solemn moments, when some expected event is consummated, and the full weight of impending duties is felt. This hour to you—to us—is an hour of solemn joy. You have just had conferred upon you the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a degree for which you have labored so assiduously for years. It has been given you in token of your appreciation and application and acquirements. It is a pleasure to us to thus publicly recognize you who have been our students as physicians—as our peers; yet, we would not disguise from you and ourselves that the position is one of toil and trial, as well as of satisfaction and reward. A physician's life is not one of ease. No weather is too inclement, no night too dark for the calls of the sick to reach medical aid and advice.

"Often, delay in responding to these calls might be fatal; and the warm fireside must be forsaken, the night's wonted repose changed to, toil that the sufferer may receive timely aid, and the bereaved friends feel that all human skill which they could command has been exerted. This is not all time spent in visiting the sick—but is only a portion, greater or less, of that required to be laboriously occupied. Reflection and research, deep and long continued, into the causes of disease and the requisite treatment, belong to the works of the physician. However pleasant this work may be, it requires mental and physical endurance; it requires investigation of the opinions of others. It is nothing, simply, to read what is published, as a novel would be read: the reading and investigation must be so methodical, so thorough, as to make what is appropriated blend with our own thought, and become, as it were, a part of our own mentality, that it may be available when needed. It is due to the patient that the best efforts should be concentrated on the means of cure.

"Constant accessions are being made to medical knowledge; and it is not sufficient that the science of medicine should have been studied in college from lectures and text-books. There is a continual work to be done—the new to be carefully examined—the true adopted and the false rejected. Neither is it well to be too fastidious as to the sources from which information may be derived. The little child in its simplicity oft teaches important practical truths to the wise. The suggestions of the unlearned may lead from darkness to light. A scientific fact is not divested of value by being exhumed by the unlearned; and he who has greatest facility for collecting and arranging facts, and bring them to bear upon every-day occurrences, will have the most resources when called to visit the sick.

"The combination of well-trained habits of thought with good powers of observation, are important qualifications for the physician. * * We live in an age when the right to labor in our own way is not denied us; when new avenues of usefulness are being continually opened to us; when our God-given mental, physical, and moral powers may be expanded under the benign influence of active and ennobling work. Work is the great reformer; idleness the tempter to vice and immorality.

"That want of employment sends the young, the beautiful, the fair, to the lowest depths of degradation, to seek shelter in the justly condemned of all earthly abodes. To sell themselves for support has become patent. Idleness is one of the great vices that are instrumental in filling our county houses and prisons with the outcasts of society. The day for discussing the propriety of women attending to other than household duties is past. None toil more unremittingly, more exhaustingly, than those who apparently deem it obligatory upon themselves to spend the thousands acquired annually by their fathers, brothers, and husbands, in supporting a fashionable style of living.

"Time is consumed in dressing, attending parties, eating, and entertaining those who belong to the same 'set,' regardless of congeniality of feeling and true friendship. Days of uneasiness succeed nights of respectable dissipation. Listlessness follows nervous exhaustion—the body fatigued and the mind left without healthy aliment. The unsatisfied soul cannot shed around it the congenial influences that make the abiding place truly a 'home' that is right and proper. As some by their acts appear to deem that the mistress of the house, who has spent her time in toilsome follies, and depends entirely upon hired help to procure the creature comforts for her household, there can be no rational objection to her employing her time actively, usefully, and profitably, and having the same dependence. But she need not, necessarily, have the same dependence! Habits of industry engender executive ability, and even while attending to professional duties a care can be extended to domestic comforts. Time economized is virtually equivalent to time increased; and it is astonishing how much can be accomplished by making proper use of the moments. We would not advocate a position for women that would, in the slightest degree, remove her from the home throne, the 'family circle,' the 'Holy of holies,' which is the sanctuary in which her inner life is most refreshing and refreshed." * * *

The address throughout was interesting and instructive, to those who were about to enter on the professional duties for which they had so assiduously applied themselves.

[redacted]

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—On motion of Thomas Greenbank, Esq., Walter Scott Stark, of this city, was admitted to practice in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia.

This morning, on motion of William P. Messick, Esq., Assistant City Solicitor, Henry C. Terry, Esq., was admitted to practice at the bar of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of this city. Mr. Terry has been a student of Judge Brewster for several years past, and gives promise of taking a high stand in his profession.

A YOUNG THIEF ARRESTED.—Last evening a party of three small boys went out to make a raid on the shops in the neighborhood of Delaware avenue and Chesnut streets. One of them, named James Benjamin, aged only eleven years, stole a piece of dried beef from a store in that vicinity, while his two companions watched to see that no one was approaching. But notwithstanding all their caution, he was detected in the act, and arrested. He had a preliminary examination before Alderman Beitler, who held him for a further hearing at the Central Station.

A BELLIGERENT ARRESTED.—At an early hour this morning a party of men got into a fight at a place at the corner of Twentieth and Locust streets, in the course of which several persons were more or less roughly handled. One of the party, named Hugh Drain, was arrested, and was held for a further hearing by Alperman Swift, on a charge of assault and battery.

REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. J. M. Gummey & Sons' sale of real estate on Monday next, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will comprise a variety of very desirable properties, suitable either for occupancy or investment—handsome residence, South Penn square, valuable business stands, and smaller properties, paying a good interest. Catalogues, with full particulars, may be had at their office, No. 508 Walnut street.

COLLECTORSHIP OF THE PORT—MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS FAVORING THE REAPPOINTMENT OF COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.—A meeting of the prominent business men of this city was held at the Corn Exchange, at noon, having in view the reappointment of Colonel William B. Thomas as Collector of this port.

The assemblage was called to order, and on motion of Howard Hinchman, Esq., E. A. Souder was appointed to act as President. Messrs. William Price and John H. Michener were elected Secretaries.

The President spoke of the object of the meeting, that of addressing the President for the reappointment of Colonel William B. Thomas.

E. Harper Jeffries, in advocating the necessity of this movement, spoke of the satisfactory and able administration of that gentleman during the past, the wish on the part of the business community for his reinstatement, and offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, The shippers, manufacturers, and traders of Philadelphia here assembled on "Change," believing the great business interests of our city have suffered recently by having no head at our Customs Department for the Port, and believing that thoroughly trained business men ought always to occupy such positions, and looking upon Colonel William B. Thomas as possessing the great requisites of ability, energy, and integrity; therefore

Resolved, That the business men of the city of Philadelphia recommend Colonel William B. Thomas as Collector of the Port of this city.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting sign these proceedings, and that a Committee of seven be appointed to forward the same to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. George L. Buzby followed up the reading of the resolutions with remarks looking to the consummation of the object of the meeting. Colonel William B. Thomas has exhibited always an integrity, energy, and a capacity requisite for the superintendence of such a high and difficult position. The speaker gave incidents of the honest and capable management of Colonel Thomas while Collector, which were applauded by all present.

On motion the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed to act as the Committee mentioned in the resolutions:—Messrs. E. Harper Jeffries, Hugh Craig, William Brice, James Steel, C. J. Hoffman, George L. Buzby, and E. C. Knight. On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

AN ALLEGED LOTTERY CASE DECIDED.—Some weeks back, Mr. Carey, of Carey, Bonner & Co., was arrested upon a charge of conducting a lottery scheme. Their plan was to send circulars through the Post Office, in which it was proposed to send jewelry marked on a list at pretty high figures, upon the receipt of a small sum of money. They had a hearing and were discharged! They then applied at the Post Office for their letters, which had come in reply to their circulars. These now amounting to about a bushel, more or less, the Postmaster refused to deliver, although the parties were fully and satisfactorily identified.

After entreating and urging the delivery of these letters for several days, Carey, Bonner & Co., by their counsel, Charles Sergeant, Esq., filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States, praying that the acting Postmaster, A. N. Zevely, might be restrained from sending the letters to the Dead Letter Office, and be decreed to deliver them to the parties to whom they were directed. The District Attorney for the United States, on behalf of the Postmaster, stated to the Court that the letters had already gone to the Dead Letter Office.

The letters, over four thousand in number, were then sent back from Washington to the Post Office, and were then delivered to Carey, Bonner & Co., it being decided that a Postmaster is bound to deliver letters to the parties to whom they are directed.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE. — About 12 o'clock last night the police made a surround of a disorderly house that was conducted by a female named Annie Moore, at No. 337 Shippen street. Her house has been complained of several times, and last night a man who had been indulging in her hospitalities reported to the authorities that he had been robber. Annie was arrested for conducting the establishment, and three of the fair inmates, giving the names of Margaret Robertson, Charlotte Hirst, and Elizabeth Johnson, were also taken into custody on the charge of being concerned in the robbery. They had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed them to answer.

THROWING STONES.—A party of lads were engaged in a stone-fight yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Fifth and Christian streets, and for a short time there was a brisk skirmish that was, probably, very interesting to the young combatants engaged in it, but was anything but suggestive of personal safety to passers-by. One of the boys, a lad twelve years old, and giving the name of John Stavers, was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, was committed to answer the charge of breach of ordinance. These street fights are becoming a too common amusement with our pugnacious juveniles.

THE EMPIRE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, on Monday evening, the 18th instant, will give a grand citizens' dress ball, at the Musical Fund Hall. A delightful time may be expected, as the balls of the Empire enjoy a rare reputation in that respect, and the Committee of Arrangements have determined to render the one in question even more attractive than any in the past have been.

CHILD RUN OVER.—A little girl, named Lizzie Vance, aged 7 years, was run over by a wagon loaded with flour at Second and Catharine streets yesterday afternoon. The child was very severely injured, having had its jaw broken in two places. The driver of the wagon, a boy sixteen years old, named John Eckert, was arrested, and after a hearing was committed by Alderman Tittermary for reckless driving. The child lives in Wheat street.

STEALING SILVER FILINGS.—On complaint of Leopold Reckor, proprietor of a silversmith establishment, No. 142 South Sixth street, George Greene was arrested for appropriating an amount of silver filings from the institution, valued at about $25. After a hearing before Alderman Delaney, he was held in $500 bail, the prosecutor, actuated by sympathetic feelings, becoming security.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—This association met to-day at 11 o'clock, and after some preliminary business, appointed a committee in due form to take immediate measures for the erection of a statue at Fairmount Park with the funds on hand, which will be done as soon as Councils will give the necessary privilege and rights to the association.

AN INTERESTING TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon I called on the President, and had a very pleasant and instructive conversation with him on the state of the country. Happening in when the President was alone, I made known my errand to him, when he asked me to be seated. As soon as I took my seat, said I, "I am a newspaper reporter, and I have come to ask you what you think of the Sherman Reconstruction Bill?" "Well," said the President, rising to the occasion, "I object to all Bills. Since I have been here I have been haunted with Upholsterers' Bills, Civil Rights' Bills, and," continued he, "worse than all, Bill Kelley. When I get out of this business I will return to the tailoring, and conduct the business similar to Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers under the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia—Sell at a low price for cash, and make no bad bills."

This is the substance of the President's remarks, as near as I can remember, and I was astonished at the President's knowledge of the nstitutions of our city.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA IN SEWING MACHINES.—Were we called upon to state in distinct terms what are the chief requisites in a sewing machine for family use, we should say the instrument which makes the strongest and most elastic stitch; which is most easily kept in order; which performs the widest range of sewing required in a family; which is most easily learned, and which is worked with least fatigue; and in saying this we exactly describe the celebrated Grover & Baker machines.—*The Press.*

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large and desirable sale of boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, March 18, commencing at 10 o'clock.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

NOTE.—Those who have been PREJUDICED against Market street stores need only call and examine our immense stock of Gents' and Boys' Clothing to be convinced that it is FAR SUPERIOR to ordinary Ready-made Clothing, whilst the prices are GREATLY BELOW old-fashioned prices. *Query—Why is it so?* Because first-class workmen, and we employ no others) can make the same styles, no matter where the building is located, and the LOW PRICES are accounted for by our large sales, which enable us to buy goods on the BEST TERMS AT FIRST HANDS. *Consider these things!*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

DIED.

For additional deaths see Third Page.

BRYANT.—On the 15th instant, JOHN G. BRYANT, of this city.

The relatives and male friends, the members of Philadelphia Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of Lafayette Encampment, No. 5, I. O. of O. F., of Eagle Council, A. M., and of Wayne Circle, B. of V., No. 224, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 344 N. Front street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

FREE SERVICE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., COATES St., below Fourth. Sabbath evening, 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES Y. MITCHELL. Subject, by request, "The uneasy bed and useless Covering." All seats free, and the public cordially invited.

DRY GOODS.

113 EPSTEIN & HAINES, 113½
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
OWEN EVANS & CO.
NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD!
SMALL STORE!
SMALL RENT!
SMALL PROFITS!
AND
TURN THE NIMBLE SIXPENCE OFTEN!

Will open on MONDAY, from the New York and Philadelphia cash auction sales, the following lots of goods, which are considered by the oldest inhabitants of the neighborhood to be the greatest bargains offered since the great panic of 1857:—

LINENS CHEAP. TOWELS LOW.
200 dozen All-Linen Towels, 12½c.
200 dozen Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
100 dozen yard long All-Linen Towels, 25c.
100 dozen All-Linen Doylies, $1 per dozen.
50 dozen All-Linen large size Napkins, $2·45.
50 pieces of Linen Diapering, $1·75 to $4.
10 pieces Table Linen, 50c. to $1·10.
50 dozen Gents' large size All-Linen Hdkfs., 22c.
200 dozen Boys' colored Border All-Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
10 pieces Dundar & Dixon's Shirting Linen, 45c. to $1.

CALICOES, CHEAP! FLANNELS, LOW!
20 pieces Fast Color Calicoes, 11¼ cents.
10 " " " 14 "
10 " " " 16 "
20 " " " 17 "
20 " " " 18¾ "
25 pieces All-wool Flannel, 31 to 65 cents.
20 " Fine Cotton and Wool Flannel, 25 to 50 cents.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
50 dozen Black and White Balmorals, $1·10 to $1·65.
All the leading make of Muslins, at the lowest competition prices.
1 case best Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
1 bale best Unbleached Muslin, 12½c.
1 bale yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 18c.
1 case best yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 19c.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Forestdale, Whittinsville, Bay Mills, yard wide, New Jersey, 22c.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, at bargains.
10 pieces full 1¼ yard wide, 25c.
10 pieces best Pillowcase, 28c.
10 pieces best 8-4 heavy, 50c.
5 pieces best 10-4 heavy, 6s to 80c.

HOSIERY CHEAP! GLOVES LOW!
Ladies' Hose from 12½ to 50 cents.
50 dozen full regular made Ladies' Hose, 50 cents.
Gents' heavy Half-Hose, 12½ to 40 cents.
50 dozen Gents' heavy Half-Hose, 25 cents.
50 dozen Gents' super stout regular made, 40 cents.
100 DOZEN BEST KID GLOVES, $1·15.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS AND ALPACAS.
100 pieces Black Alpaca, 31 cents to $1.
Dress goods from 15 to 37½ cents.
Call in and take a list of our prices before purchasing elsewhere.
No goods bought when gold was $2·50. Our entire stock is fresh, and bought at the recent low prices.
All we ask is a call. Our motto is STRICTLY ONE PRICE, and goods marked in plain figures.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
Of the late firm of Owen Evans & Co.,
1t Price & Wood's Old Stand.

BROCADE BRILLIANT, 50 CENTS A YARD.
Will open to-day, superfine Goods, beautiful patterns, for children's aprons, etc.

PIQUE! PIQUE! PIQUE! PIQUE! PIQUE!
Will open to-day, three lots at 75, 88 and $1 a yard, the best in the market for the price.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
Will open to-day, four lots, 118 pairs, at $3·75, a reduced price.

NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS.
Just received, two cases, some at 45 cents, recently 60 cent goods; others at 50, at 75, at 70, at 80, at 90 cents, very much better than usual for the price.

JACONET MUSLIN.
Just opened, 100 pieces at 20, 25, and 31 cents, offered as very cheap goods.

REAL GINGHAM LACES.
Black, new goods at reduced prices. A good assortment, ranging in price from 25 cents to $2 a yard.

CROCHET COLLARS, 30 CENTS.
Very pretty and strong. Several patterns just received.

STRIPED NANISOOK,
Fine quality, choice styles, at 50 cents a yard, just received.

IMITATION CLUNEY AND CROCHET LACES.
On hand, a very large assortment, closely resembling the real, at very low prices, by the yard, dozen or piece, at WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store,
1t No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN BLEACHED MUSLINS.
CHEAPEST MUSLINS IN THE CITY.
H. STEEL & SON
Will open this morning—
1 case ⅞ BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½c. These are selling elsewhere at 18¾c.
1 case ⅞ BLEACHED MUSLINS at 15c. Selling elsewhere at 20c.
1 case 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS at 18¾c. Selling elsewhere at 22c.
1 case 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, very fine, at 20c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins, low.
4-4 fine Unbleached Muslins at 18c., worth 22c.
4-4 fine and heavy Unbleached Muslins at 20c., worth 25c.
9-8 and 10-4 Unbleached Muslins at low prices.
5-4 BLEACHED PILLOW CASE MUSLINS at 25, 28, 31c.
6-4 Bleached Pillow Case Muslins, 40, 50c.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslins, 76, 87, 90c.
200 Pcs. GOOD FAST COLOR PRINTS at 12½c.
New styles fine Prints at 15, 16, 18, 20c.
New styles Spring Delaines, 25c.
HANDSOME STYLES OF NEW DRESS GOODS AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. [1t
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

STOKES & WOOD,
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK, BROWN, MODE, LONDON SMOKE, STRIPED, AND CHECKED SILKS.
VERY FINE MOHAIRS, FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.
FINE FRENCH PERCALES AND CHINTZES
A LARGE LINE OF EMBOSSED CLOTH TABLE COVERS.
ELASTIC SERGE FOR SKIRTING, ALL COLORS.
ALL-WOOL DELAINES, IN VARIOUS SHADES.
NEAPOLITAN SILKS, A FULL LINE. [3 9s]

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

PLAID SILKS, $1·12½.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, $1·12½.
INDIA SILKS, $1·37½.
HEAVY MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS, $3·50.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, EXTREMELY LOW.
ELEGANT RICH GROS GRAINS, $2·00.
MAPLE AND GOLD-EDGE SILKS.
POULT DE SOIES, MODE, PEARL, AND STEELS, $1·87.
An examination of the above SILKS is solicited.

PIQUES FROM AUCTION.
150 pieces PIQUES, very cheap, 45, 60, 70 cents.
50 pieces NAINSOOK MUSLIN, 25, 31, 37, 50 cents.
50 pieces SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC AND PLAIDS, 31, 37, 50 cents.
50 pieces NEW PLAID NAINSOOK, for Dresses.

ALPACAS.
Choice shades fine ALPACAS, at 50, 65, 75 cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, at still further reductions.
NEW MATERIALS FOR TOURISTS, 37, 50, 75 cents.
SILK AND WOOL GREY POPLINS, $1·25.

LINEN GOODS.
35 pieces TABLE DAMASKS, from New York sales.
100 dozen RED BORDERED TOWELS, $1·00, $2·00.
100 Dozen LINEN NAPKINS, $2·65 to $10·00.
Liberal discounts to Hotel Keeper, and other large buyers.

MUSLINS
By the Piece at Wholesale Rates.
1 case fine BLEACHED MUSLINS at 20 cts.
2 cases fine and heavier BLEACHED MUSLIN, at 22, 25 cents.
PILLOW MUSLINS, 25, 28, and 31 cents.
Utica, Waltham, and Huguenot Sheetings, Wholesale and Retail.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11tsmrp

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS
FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.
RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,
F THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CHENE SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
SUPER BLACK SILKS,
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS,
NEW MATERIALS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
GREY DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY
3 2 smwtf] PIQUES, CHINTZES, ETC.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
In opening their NEW STORE at this location, will add a complete line of
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
EMBRACING
LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
ETC. ETC.,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

PARIS—SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS. —AUX VILLES DE FRANCE, 51 Rue Vivienne and 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse. The largest emporium in Paris. Prices marked in plain figures. English spoken. Dresses made to measure in forty-eight hours. 3 9 s13t*

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.
BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM,
SECOND LOFT.
SPRING STOCK
SPRING STOCK
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
NOW OPEN.
NOW OPEN.
PRICES AWAY DOWN.
PRICES AWAY DOWN.

LADIES' CLOAK ROOM,
SECOND LOFT.
GORED CIRCLES.
JAPANESE CIRCLES.
PRINTED SACQUES.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.
PRICES RIGHT. [1 2stuthsip
NEW THINGS EACH DAY.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.
To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS.
MEDIUM LIGHT DO.
FINE BOSOM LINENS.
SHIRT BOSOMS, FANCY AND PLAIN.
TABLE DAMASK, BY THE YARD.
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES, some beautiful patterns, just received and selling cheap.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
FINE DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN BIRD-EYE AND DIAPER.
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS.
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS.
PILLOW LINEN.
CRUMB CLOTHS, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
STAIR LINENS FROM 14 TO 36 INCHES IN WIDTH.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
LINEN FOR FURNITURE COVERS.
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Power-Loom Table Linen.
Just received, over 200 pieces Power-Loom Table Linen, and selling at a heavy reduction.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
IMPORTER OF LINEN GOODS.
9 14 thstusmrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,
OPENED THIS MORNING A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
ELEGANT FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS, FOR MEN AND BOYS.
BEST TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, ETC. ETC.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, GINGHAMS, HDKFS., QUILTS, TABLE COVERS, PIANO COVERS, AND WHITE GOODS GENERALLY. [3 16 3msp
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BLACK ENGLISH SILKS.
Just received from London, a few pieces
SUPERIOR MOIRE ANTIQUES AND RICH GROS GRAINS.
The above are desirable for their STYLE and DURABILITY.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
3 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
At the Great Central Store.
EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.,
Have just opened 50 pieces beautiful and cheap new style CHINTZES, 37 cents.
50 pieces NAINSOOKS, plain and plaid, 25 to 65c.
50 pieces CAMBRICS, 25 to 65 cents.
1 case MARSEILLES and HONEYCOMB QUILTS, very cheap.
1 case All-wool DELAINES, very cheap, 37½c.
A full line of new shades 6-4 MOHAIRS, all colors.
1 case WAMSUTTA PRINTS, fast colors, 12½c.
100 dozen Ladies all-linen HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½, 18¾, 25 cents.
50 dozen Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS, 25 cents to $1·25.
50 dozen GENTS' ALL-LINEN, 23, 25, 31, and 37 cents.
100 dozen all-linen HUCK TOWELS, 12½ cents.
50 dozen red border DAMASK, 37½ cents.
50 dozen new style NAPKINS, $1·50 per dozen.
2 cases bleached and unbleached MUSLINS, 12 to 33 cents.
1 lot gay colored PERCALES, new shades, cheap.
And every description of DRY GOODS for family use always on hand. Not being encumbered with any old stock to work off, we can and intend to sell at ruinous
COMPETITION PRICES.
All we ask is to call and view the GOODS, and be convinced.
EVANS & PHIPPS,
9 s] CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

The Fenian Muddle in Ireland—More Arrests—The Steamship Great Eastern to Sail for New York on Saturday, March 23—Turkey About to Favor Christians.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 16—Noon.—Large bodies of troops have been sent to Liverpool to preserve the peace, a rising of the Irish in that city being apprehended.

Large numbers of Fenians have been captured in various parts of Ireland, and many of them committed for high treason.

LIVERPOOL, March 16—Noon.—The steamer Great Eastern will sail from this port on Saturday next, the 23d inst., for New York, and not Wednesday, the 20th, as before stated.

PARIS, March 16—Noon.—General Castlenau, aid-de-camp of the Emperor Napoleon, who a short time ago was ordered on a special mission to the City of Mexico to confer with Marshal Bazaine and the Emperor Maximilian on Mexican affairs, has returned to Paris.

LONDON, March 16—Noon.—The Servian question has been settled. Earl Derby says officially that the forces of the Sublime Porte are to leave Belgrade, the capital city of Servia, and that the country will be practically free. The authority of the Turks there will be merely nominal.

Lord Lyons, the Ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, writes that Turkey will hasten the reforms in favor of the Christians in Candia and elsewhere in her dominions.

VIENNA, March 16—Noon.—Despatches received from the south announce that the Turkish forces have been successful in a battle with the rebels in Thessaly.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Proposed Purchase of Chihuahua.

There is a report here that a proposition has been made to the French Government to convert its Mexican war obligations into three per cent. bonds, to be ultimately paid by the sale of the province of Chihuahua to the United States, and that Mr. Seward approves it.

The Vote.

The Senate takes a vote at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, and it will undoubtedly pass, either in the shape of the Trumbull substitute or the House bill.

Adjournment.

The action of the House yesterday, virtually in favor of a recess until December, is considered a practical defeat of the impeachment measure.

A MURDER IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The Superintendent of a Coal Mine is Shot Dead while on His Way Home.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 16.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Littlehauser, the Superintendent of a coal mine at Clencob, about six miles from this place, left the works, and came here to procure the money to pay the men employed under him.

As he was alone at the time, the money was not given him, but he was told to return to-day by the train, for the purpose of receiving it. About 3 o'clock he started on his way home, on foot, but when about two miles from Clencob, some person or persons waylaid and shot him through the head, the ball evidently producing instant death.

It is supposed that the murderers knew of his intention to procure the money, and thinking that he had it about his person, committed the deed with the view of robbing him. A revolver, which he is known to have carried, was missing when the body was discovered.

Mr. Littlehauser resided at Clencob, where he leaves a wife and three children. He was about forty years of age. No clue to the guilty parties has been obtained as yet.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mr. Howe (Wis.) presented resolutions from the Wisconsin Legislature, for the improvement of the Mississippi river, and for aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio), from the Committee on Finance, reported a concurrent resolution, that the Joint Committee on Retrenchment are instructed to make a careful and minute examination of the methods adopted by the Treasury Department of printing bonds, notes, and securities, what guards have been adopted to protect the interests of the United States, what additional guards are necessary, whether there has been any fraudulent issue of bonds, notes, or coupons, and if so, by whose fault or negligence, and what are the proper remedies; and further, to examine into the official conduct of those charged with the printing, registration, and issuing of notes, bonds, and securities of the United States; and that the said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine the same, and take the testimony, and report at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Sherman said the House and Senate had each agreed to a separate Special Committees for this purpose, but he thought the investigation could best be made by a Joint Committee like that on Retrenchment. The Treasury Department desired the investigation so as to set at rest the false reports circulated for speculative purposes, regarding the fraudulent issue of bonds.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Cotton firm; all qualities slightly advanced; middling uplands, 30c.; Gulf, 32c.; Coffee, 4600 bags of Rio, on private terms; Flour quiet and firm; at a late hour advanced 50c. for spring wheat grades; Wheat steady; Maryland red at $3·30; Pennsylvania red at $3·78; Corn active; white at $1·06@1·13; yellow, $1·05@1·06; mixed Western at $1·04; Oats, no sale, and quotations are nominal at 63@65c.; Cloverseed in good demand; old at $8·75; new at $9·25; Provisions higher; Mess Pork at $22·75 @23; bulk shoulders at 9@9½c.; sides at 11@11½c.; Lard, 12¾; Whisky, dull and nominal, at $2·30@2·31; Whisky in bond, no sales; Sugar quiet and steady, at 10¾@10½c. for good to prime Cuba. Stock scarce.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS MAKING
PROMPTLY EXECUTED
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

ARCHAMBAULT & BRO.,
No. 136 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH, WEST SIDE,
Will open this morning—
60 pieces rich Lustre Alpacas, all spring shades, at 50 cents.
1 case Silk Striped Poplins, beautiful goods, at 37½ cents.
Fine Black Alpacas, at 37½, 40, 45, 50 to $1.
1 lot rich Plaid Poplins, at 62½, worth $1.
2 cases new style Spring Delaines.
5000 yards new style Spring Chintzes, at 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Spring Cassimeres, for Men's and Boys' Wear, great bargains.
Cheap Table Linens.
Cheap Towels.
1 bale good Crash at 12½ cents.
1 case 5-4 wide Bleached Sheetings at 25 cents.
Good Muslins at 12½ cents.
Fine Shirtings at 20 cents.
Williamsville Muslins at 28 cents.
Wholesale and Retail, at [3 16
ARCHAMBAULT & BRO.'S
New Store, No. 136 N. EIGHTH Street.

NUMBER CXI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

March.

Monday, 11.—Mr. Donavan introduces a resolution into the Pennsylvania Legislature to fine and imprison barbers who refuse to shave the colored folks. The member was trying to *soap* the colored folks with this resolution.

Tuesday, 12.—The Fenians hold a meeting in New York for the purpose of taking up subscriptions for the "men in the gap." It is supposed to refer to the men with the gap in their pockets.

Wednesday, 13.—Bill introduced into the Legislature to prevent the adulteration of milk, ordering that persons serving milk in Philadelphia should not use the Schuylkill water in mixing it.

Thursday, 14.—Meeting of City Councils. Myth Hetzell suggests the locality of the Prison for the new Court House—We suppose on account of the convenience of always getting a criminal and a jury.

Friday, 15.—Mr. Fessenden introduces a bill in Congress to prohibit intoxicating liquor being kept on the Capitol grounds, on which there was a *spirited* debate.

Saturday, 16.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The editor, in view of the *gregarine* panic, has his Easy Chair and himself taken down and restuffed.

THE CHIGNON QUESTION.

Since the *parasite pame* has set in on the waterfalls, it seems that they are in a fair way of drying up, like many other waterfalls have done; and though there may be no small *gregarine* hoping and waiting for the time when it will become *heir* to the whole establishment, yet it cannot be denied that just as the CHIGNON was beginning to go up in its position on the head of the wearer, it goes down with equal celerity in its reputation among newspaper readers.

Thinking that the days of the "Waterfall," like its sizes, were numbered, we have prepared a connected history of this wonderful invention—giving not only its antecedents, but its present position among the heads of society, and what it bids fair to arrive to before it is eventually overwhelmed in its own depths of absurdity and pomatum.

Our first illustration is drawn from nature, and shows the

ORIGINAL WEARER OF THE WATERFALL,

and how it adorned its primitive owner. The "waterfall," as portrayed above, was worn by both sexes, so that one party could not ridicule the other; and had the male sex of the human species "waterfalled" their long beards, as the female sex did their wigs, we perhaps would have seen

THIS STYLE

still in vogue; but the continual running of the waterfall, so to speak, like the continual dropping of the water that wears away the rock, finally caused it, like the tadpole's tail, to drop off, and the full-fledged frog of

A CHIGNON,

to appear its place. We have now arrived in our history to the "Middle Ages of the Chignons," a race that is passing away like a millrace. Having commenced in a pendant position, like the beavers, it is now seen standing out like a practising gymnast, but will soon be seen, we have no doubt, with increasing vigor, to assume

THE PERPENDICULAR,

in the full consciousness of its own power and dignity. Having survived many attacks from newspaper squibs, it will now stand a monument of the hairdressers' art, nodding alike defiance to *gregarines* and *critics*, until such times as its wearer shall feel ready to surrender at discretion. When that time comes we hope to see a fresh start made, and not the beaver, with his netted tail, taken for a pattern; but if it must be a waterfall, take our own Niagara, and commence with

SOMETHING LIKE THIS,

from which there can be no retreat. The dashing wave, the pine-studded shore, the accidental rocks in the stream, are all of the simplest construction: then will the wearer possess a waterfall that will never be subject to a dam.

[COMMUNICATION.]

WEST LOGAN SQUARE.

Dear Series Editor:—What is this that is got into the heads of the people about *gregarines, burlakes, parasites*, etc., crawling all through our waterfalls? What am I to do? I have sold all of my old bonnets, and if I lay off my waterfall I have no bonnet to cover my head. Must I stay in the house till the fashion in bonnets changes, to cover our heads? How foolish to get up a waterfall panic at this time! Why were not the milliners acquainted with this new thing by the Professors? It is too bad; but rather than not go to the lakes all this summer, I will let the *burlakes* play in my waterfall and *gregarines* run all over me, for I am not going to give up my chignon when none of our set do. I don't believe they are so bad as the doctors say. I am going to stand them, however, for my Spring Bonnet is bespoke.

P. S.—Excuse this miserable *scratch*.

Yours, FANNIE.

Foreign Intelligence.

News has been received that there has been a rising of the Fenians. This rising movement, which was very early in the morning, on the part of the hitherto lazy Irishmen, is looked upon with great favor by Bright, Mill, and other philanthropists who look upon the Bright side of politics; but the British Government sees no good in the natives getting their eyes open so early.

The uprising is at present confined to the counties of Cork and Kerry, but it is hoped it will extend all over the island, and that an early rising character will soon become a national one.

It appears that the Fenians have retired to their Sleevegammon Hills. These are old settlers in this part of the country, and are no connections whatever of Yankee Hill's.

The Chief Organizer is reported to be here, and there; and it was stated in Parliament that Colonel Horsford's forces were altogether too small to follow Stephens, as he was in so many places at once, and forty thousand more men were asked for to watch the Chief Organizer.

A number of marines have been ordered from Plymouth to Ireland. This came about by the Irish Secretary, Lord NAAS, telegraphing to Earl Derby that the Fenians were rising and would massacre all of the inhabitants. He replied to the messenger—"Tell that to the marines," which the faithful and frightened bearer of despatches immediately did.

Twenty Americans are said to be acting with the Fenians, which, if true, must make quite a large Stock Company, as there are over one hundred and twenty Irishmen performing in this Screaming Farce.

The British Government has posted troops, under the command of Colonel Horsford, at Mallow Junction; but they are very badly posted, as none of them could tell of the whereabouts of Stephens.

The county of Kerry is said to be in a state of siege and the inhabitants in a state of excitement. Peace is not looked for between those two states for some time. Nobody is working—even the telegraph wires ceased before dinner time.

Colonel Horsford commands all the Hills at the Junction, and it is the purpose of the Government to dress them in green this spring.

STILL LATER.—The Government denies that there has been any disturbance in Ireland at all, but says everything is as quiet as usual.

Inverted Presidents.

The New York *Herald* suggests General Grant for President and General Lee for Vice-President, as a means of pacifying the South. The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks the idea might be entertained if they would invert the ticket.

That thing of putting intended Vice-Presidents ahead has often been done to please the South, and no doubt would be done again. We recollect Harrison and Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore, and others who were transposed and translated in that way.

"The Wearing of the Greene."

Among the Vice-Presidents elected at the Fenian mass meeting the other night was E. W. C. Greene, editor and publisher of the *Sunday Transcript*. We hope he will wear better than some of the Presidents in the Brotherhood have done.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ HO, FOR SPORT!—PERSONS WISHING to experience rare sport, etc.

Now, it seems to us, considering the state of the ground, with the frost not yet out of it, that would be a very hard way to get sport; and it has the objection that the hoeing might be profitable, which would condemn such sport with all sportsmen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Pensions due the Soldiers of the War of 1812 will be paid on and after MONDAY, March 18, in the following order:—Names alphabetically from A to H, on Mondays and Tuesdays; from H to K, on Wednesdays and Thursdays; from K to Z, on Fridays and Saturdays.

The provisions of the act granting the Pension will be strictly enforced.

By order of the State authorities.

HENRY BUMM, 3 15 6t City Treasurer.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE, ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE,

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

is warranted a quick and sure cure.

It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.

"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures TETTER!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SALT RHEUM!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCHING PILES!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SCALD HEAD!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures BARBER'S ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures RING WORMS!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.

A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.

Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.

Over thirty years have "*Dr. Swayne's Medicines* been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.

This valuable Ointment is prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada. Sold by druggists. 3 21 fstu6t

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—the Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Scrofula, Sore Leg Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, etc., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every type of disease. Sold by all Druggists. [3 9 smfu4t

☞ QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM, No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.

Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cochin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Rimmel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 22 stuth2m4p

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

3 5 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 8

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS, 3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.

FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.

Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.

NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.

3 5 tuths t4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29 17 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For sale by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS, 3 6 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)

At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold

At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS St.

3 2 stuth2m NEW YORK.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1 10; and 40 springs, $1 75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms, No. 628 ARCH Street

12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.

GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.

For startling developments and thrilling adventures, this book eclipses the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ. The marvellous narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime,

FROM ITS CONCEPTION IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL-PLACE OF BOOTH,

has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.

The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.

For full descriptive circulars, terms, and all particulars, address P. GARRETT & CO.,

3 2 1m No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOW READY,

THE REV MR. SOURBALL'S

EUROPEAN TOUR;

OR, THE RECREATIONS OF A CITY PARSON.

A Series of Humorous Pen-and-Ink Sketches, by an eminent artist.

SMALL QUARTO. PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold by all Booksellers, and mailed postpaid by the Publisher,

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NOW READY—HARLEM, AND OTHER POEMS. BY B. J. LEEDOM.

"They are all written, though of different metres, in that soft, insinuating tone which is so soothing to the reader, and as an evidence of great merit, always leaves its impress upon the heart."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

For sale by T. E. ZELL & CO., Publishers,

3 9 mwsim* Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE CO. WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
RHOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes. For sale by

E. L. CAUFFMAN, AGENT,

NO. 21 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

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No. 130 WALNUT Street,

Sole Agents for the State of Pennsylvani

Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy.
Heidsieck & Co. Champagne Wines.
Ernest Lausseure Burgundy Wines.
Importers of "Harp" Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry Wines, Burgundy Ports, and London Porter and Ale. 2 19 tuthsim

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TEAS AND COFFEE.

OOLON, ENGLISH BREAKFAST, CHULAN IN PAPERS, IMPERIAL, YOUNG HYSON AND JAPAN TEAS,

Of finer quality than have been imported for many years. Also

VERY CHOICE OLD JAVA COFFEE,

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE PACKAGE OR POUND.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

FAMILY FLOUR.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

FOR SALE BY

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

(Late of L. Knowles & Co.

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FINE NEW CROP OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND JAPANESE TEAS

Of this season's importation.

For sale by the package or retail, by

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NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI "PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES,

HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,

Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT BLACK & SON,

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SOMETHING NEW.

APPLE CATSUP,

Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PERSONAL.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 238 CARTER Street, below Third (Old Post Office Building).—The undersigned will pay

ALL INVALID MALE PENSIONERS

In the following order, commencing

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

Male Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid on the days designated:—

A, B, and C	March 4 and 5.
D, E, and F	" 6 " 7.
G, H, I, and J	" 8 " 9.
K, L, and M	" 11 " 12.
Mc, N, O, and P	" 13 " 14.
Q, R, and S	" 15 " 16.
T, U, and V	" 18 " 19.
W, X, Y, and Z	" 20.

The Office will be open at 8 o'clock, closing at 4. All pensions remaining unpaid on March 20 will be paid whenever presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE, United States Pension Agent.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

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No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKINS & CO.,

3 13 1m Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT Street.

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BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in action, and permanent in its effects. Established twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the w of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenu

8 4 smw Philadelp

LOST.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWA

LOST, between Walnut Street Wharf and American Hotel, in Chesnut street, on Monday eve ing, March 11, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a large black enamelled Leather

LADY'S TRAVELLING BOX,

About eighteen inches square, with handle on top, marked "H. C. J., Balt." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Box and contents at No. 3 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 14

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.

Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. 2 28 1m

5-20s 5-20s

McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co.,

PATENT MACHINE

PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK

MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET.

Satchel-bottom Flour Sacks.

12½, 24½, and 49 lbs cream. No. 1 and No. 2 drab.

No. 1 Manilla from ½ to 25 lbs, full size.

No. 2 " ½ to 25 lbs, "

Wrapping, " ½ to 10 lbs, "

White, " ½ to 5 lbs, "

" ½ to 25 lbs. Philadelphia size.

Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to the various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Seedsmen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed bags promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to the trade. 3 7 thstu1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY.

THE AMERICAN OF PHILADELPHIA,

SOUTHEAST CORNER FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to

$1,516,461'81.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,

$766,537'80.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO

$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	L. M. Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,	William J. Howard,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	George W. Hill,
P. B. Mingle,	John M. Chesnut,
John Wanamaker,	

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

2 11 mthst4 1]

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GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

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PARTY INVITATIONS

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

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STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

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BLANK BOOKS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

[redacted] Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use. Is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.

It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.

KEITH & PICKETT, SOLE AGENTS,

1 30 tuth6m No. 134 South Wharves.

THE CHIGNON HORROR.

Oh! once I knew
A maiden fair,
With azure eyes and golden hair
And as I gazed—in rapture lost—
My heart—my heart, all tempest-tost,
Became so weak, I could not speak
But stood amazed, all beauty-dazed:
Her golden curls in clusters fell,
And seemed to melt in amber air,
Methought her praise no tongue could tell,
She seemed the fairest of the fair.
But oh! one day, one woful day,
I met my beauty on the street,
Her hair done up in such a way
No spirit in a winding sheet
Could give me greater fright.
Oh, such a sight
Oh, such a fright!
And as I gazed,
In wonder mazed:
Oh, can it really be
That she, that she,
So sweet and fair,
So rich and rare,
In golden hair,
In rippling curls,
This queen of girls,
Should before the people,
Appear with such a steeple
Slanting upward from her crown,
Like the famous leaning tower of Pisa,
Which all expect to see come tumbling down!
Oh, Mary, Mabel, Ethel, Addie, Kate, Theresa!
Whate'er may be your name, you surely are
Wand'ring from Truth and Nature very far;
Upsetting all the well-known classic rules
Devised in ancient Greek and Latin schools,
Your locks were made to fall and flow,
But never, never meant to stick up so!
And to your beauty thus unjust,
How do you think your friends
Can recognize this bust?

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE SIXTEENTH LECTURE.

BABY IS TO BE CHRISTENED; MRS. CAUDLE CANVASSES THE MERITS OF PROBABLE GODFATHERS.

"Come, now, love, about baby's name? The dear thing's three months old, and not a name to its back yet. There you go again! Talk of it to-morrow! No; we'll talk of it to-night. There's no having a word with you in the daytime—but here you can't leave me. Now don't say you wish you could, Caudle; that's unkind, and not treating a wife—especially the wife I am to you—as she deserves. It isn't often that I speak; but I *do* believe you'd like never to hear the sound of my voice. I might as well have been born dumb!

"I suppose the baby must have a godfather; and so, Caudle, who shall we have? Who do you think will be able to do the most for it? No, Caudle, no; I'm not a selfish woman—nothing of the sort—but I hope I've the feelings of a mother; and what's the use of a godfather, if he gives nothing else to the child but a name? A child might almost as well not be christened at all. And so who shall we have? What do you say? *Anybody?* Aren't you ashamed of yourself, Caudle? Don't you think something will happen to you, to talk in that way? I don't know where you pick up such principles. I'm thinking who there is among our acquaintance who can do the most for the blessed creature, and you say—'*Anybody!*' Caudle, you are quite a heathen.

"There's Wagstaff. No chance of his ever marrying, and he's very fond of babies. He's plenty of money, Caudle; and I think he might be got. Babies, I know it—babies are his weak side. Wouldn't it be a blessed thing to find our dear child in his will? Why don't you speak? I declare, Caudle, you seem to care no more for the child than if it was a stranger's. People who can't love children more than you do ought never to have 'em. *You don't like Wagstaff?* No more do I much; but what's that to do with it? People who've their families to provide for musn't think of their feelings. *I* don't like him; but then I'm a mother, and love my baby! *You won't have Wagstaff, and that's flat?* Ha, Caudle, you're like nobody else—not fit for this world, you're not.

"What do you think of Pugsby? I can't bear his wife; but that's nothing to do with it. *I* know my duty to my babe; I wish other people did. What do you say? *Pugsby's a wicked fellow?* Ha! that's like you—always giving people a bad name. We mustn't always believe what the world says, Caudle; it doesn't become us as Christians to do it. I only know that he hasn't chick or child; and, besides that, he's very strong interest in the Bluecoats; and so, if Pugsby——. Now, don't fly out at the man in that manner, Caudle, you ought to be ashamed of yourself! You can't speak well of anybody. Where *do* you think to go to?

"What do you say, then, to Sniggins? Now don't bounce round in that way, letting the cold air into the bed! What's the matter with Sniggins? *You wouldn't ask him a favor for the world?* Well, it's a good thing the baby has somebody to care for it: *I* will. What do you say? *I sha'n't?* I will, I can tell you. Sniggins, besides being a warm man, has good interest in the Customs; and there's nice pickings there, if one only goes the right way to get 'em. It's no use, Caudle, your fidgeting about—not a bit. I'm not going to have baby lost—sacrificed, I must say, like its brothers and sisters. *What do I mean by sacrificed?* Oh! you know what I mean very well. What have any of 'em got by their godfathers beyond a half-pint mug, a knife and fork, and spoon—and a shabby coat, that I know was bought second-hand, for I could almost swear to the place? And there was your fine friend Hartley's wife—what did she give to Caroline? Why, a trumpery lace cap it made me blush to look at. What? *It was the best she could afford?* Then she'd no right to stand for the child. People who can't do better than that have no business to take the responsibility of godmother. They ought to know their duties better.

"Well, Caudle, you can't object to Goldman! *Yes, you do?* 'Vas there ever such a man? What for? *He's a usurer and a Yankee?* Well, I'm sure you've no business in this world, Caudle; you have such high-flown notions. Why, isn't the man as rich as the bank? And as for his being a usurer—isn't it all the better for those who come after him? I'm sure it's well there's some people in the world who save money, seeing the stupid creatures who throw it away. But you are the strangest man! I really believe you think money a sin, instead of the greatest blessing; for I can't mention any of our acquaintance that's rich—and I'm sure we don't know too many such people—that you haven't something to say against 'em. It's only beggars that you like—people with not a shilling to bless themselves. Ha! though you're my husband, I must say it—you're a man of low notions, Caudle. I only hope none of the poor boys will take after their father!

"And I should like to know what's the objections to Goldman? The only thing against him is his name; I must confess it, I don't like the name of Lazarus; it's low, and doesn't sound genteel—not at all respectable. But after he's gone and done what's proper for the child, the boy could easily slip Lazarus into Laurence. I'm told the thing's done often. No, Caudle, don't say that—I'm not a mean woman; certainly not; quite the reverse. I've only a parent's love for my children; and I must say it—I wish everybody felt as I did.

"I suppose, if the truth was known, you'd like your tobacco-pipe friend, your pot-companion, Prettyman, to stand for the child? *You'd have no objection?* I thought not! Yes; I knew what it was coming to. He's a beggar, he is; and a person who stays out half the night; yes, he does; and it's no use your denying it—a beggar and a tippler; and that's the man you'd make godfather to your own flesh and blood! Upon my word, Caudle, it's enough to make a woman get up and dress herself to hear you talk.

"Well, I can hardly tell you, if you won't have Wagstaff, or Pugsby, or Sniggins, or Goldman, or somebody that's respectable, to do what's proper, the child sha'n't be christened at all. As for Prettyman, or any such raff—no, never! I'm sure there's a certain set of people that poverty's catching from, and that Prettyman's one of 'em. Now, Caudle, I won't have my dear child lost by any of your spittoon acquaintance, I can tell you.

"No; unless I can have *my* way, the child sha'n't be christened at all. What do you say? *It must have a name?* There's no 'must' at all in the case—none. No; it shall have no name; and then see what the world will say. I'll call it Number Six—yes, that will do as well as anything else, unless I've the godfather I like. Number Six Caudle! ha! ha! I think that must make you ashamed of yourself, if anything can. Number Six Caudle!—a much better name than Mr. Prettyman could give; yes, Number Six! What do you say? *Anything but Number Seven?* Oh! Caudle, if ever"—

"At this moment," writes Candle, "little Number Six began to cry; and taking advantage of the happy accident, I somehow got to sleep."

THE SEVENTEENTH LECTURE.

CAUDLE, IN THE COURSE OF THE DAY, HAS VENTURED TO QUESTION THE ECONOMY OF "WASHING AT HOME."

"A pretty temper you come to bed in, Mr Caudle, I can see! Oh, don't deny it—I think I ought to know by this time. But it's always the way; whenever I get up a few things, the house can hardly hold you! Nobody cries out more about clean linen than you do—and nobody leads a poor woman so miserable a a life when she tries to make her husband comfortable. Yes, Mr. Caudle—comfortable! You needn't keep chewing the word, as if you couldn't swallow it. *Was there ever such a woman?* No, Caudle, I hope not. I should hope no other wife was ever put upon as I am! It's all very well for you. I can't have a little wash at home like anybody else, but you must go about the house swearing to yourself, and looking at your wife as if she was your bitterest enemy. But I suppose you'd rather we didn't wash at all. Yes; then you'd be happy! To be sure you would—you'd like to have all the children in their dirt, like potatoes; anything, so that it didn't disturb you. I wish you'd a wife who'd never wash'd—*she'd* have suited you, she would. Yes; a fine lady, who'd have let your children go that you might have scraped 'em. She'd have been much better cared for than I am. I only wish I could let all of you go without clean linen at all—yes, all of you. I wish I could! And if I wasn't a slave to my family, unlike anybody else, I should.

"No, Mr. Caudle; the house isn't tossed about in water as if it was Noah's Ark! And you ought to be ashamed of yourself to talk of Noah's Ark in that loose manner. I'm sure I don't know what I've done to be married to a man of such principles. No; and the whole house *doesn't* taste of soapsuds either; and if it did, any other man but yourself would be above naming it. I suppose I don't like washing-day any more than yourself. What do you say? *Yes I do?* Ha! you're wrong there, Mr. Caudle. No; I don't like it because it makes everybody else uncomfortable. No; and I ought not to have been born a mermaid, that I might always have been in the water. A mermaid, indeed! What next will you call me? But no man, Mr. Caudle, says such things to his wife as you. However, as I've said before, it can't last long, that's one comfort. What do you say? *You're glad of it?* You're a brute, Mr. Caudle! No, you *didn't* mean washing! I know what you meant. A pretty speech to a woman who's been the wife to you I have! You'll repent when it's too late; yes, I wouldn't have your feelings when I'm gone, Caudle—no, not for the Bank of England!

"And when we only wash once a fortnight! Ha! ha! I only wish you had some wives: they'd wash once a week! Besides, if once a fortnight's too much for you, why don't you give me money that we may have things to go a month? Is it *my* fault, if we're short? What do you say? *My 'once a fortnight' lasts three days?* No, it doesn't; never; well, very seldom, and that's the same thing. Can I help it, if the blacks will fly, and the things must be rinsed again? Don't say that: I'm *not* made happy by the blacks, and they *don't* prolong my enjoyment: and, more than that, you're an unfeeling man to say so. You're enough to make a womad wish herself in her grave—you are, Caudle.

"And a pretty example you set to your sons! Because we'd a little wash to-day, and there wasn't a hot dinner—and who thinks of getting anything hot for washerwomen?—because you hadn't everything as you always have it, you must swear at the cold mutton—and you don't know what that mutton cost a pound, I dare say—you must swear at a sweet, wholesome joint like a lord. What? *You didn't swear?* Yes; it's very well for you to say so; but I know when you're swearing; and you swear when you little think it; and I say you must go on swearing as you did, and seize your hat like a savage, and rush out of the house and go and take your dinner at a tavern! A pretty wife people must think you have, when they find you dining at a public house. A nice home they must think you have, Mr. Caudle! What! *You'll do so every time? I wish?* Very well, Mr. Caudle—very well. We'll soon see who's tired of that; first; for I'll wash a stocking a day if that's all, sooner than you should have everything as you like. Ha! that's so like you; you'd trample everybody under foot, if you could—you know you would, Caudle, so don't deny it.

"Now, if you begin to shout in that manner, I'll leave the bed. It's very hard that I can't say a single word to you, but you must almost raise the place. *You didn't shout?* I don't know what you call shouting, then! I'm sure the people must hear you in the next house. No—it won't do to call me soft names now, Caudle: I'm not the fool that I was when I was first married—I know better now. You're to treat me in the manner you have, all day; and then at night, the only time and place when I can get a word in, you want to go to sleep. How can you be so mean, Caudle?

"What? *Why can't I put the washing out?* Now, you have asked that a thousand times, but it's no use, Caudle! so don't ask it again. I won't put it out. What do you say? *Mrs. Prettyman says it's quite as cheap?* Pray, what's Mrs. Prettyman to me? I should think, Mr. Caudle, that I know very well how to take care of my family, without Mrs. Prettyman's advice. Mrs. Prettyman, indeed! I only wish she'd come here, that I might tell her so! Mrs. Prettyman! But perhaps she'd better come and take care of your house for you! Oh, yes! I've no doubt she'd do it much better than I do—*much.* No, Caudle! *I won't hold my tongue.* I think I ought to be mistress of my own washing by this time—and after the wife I've been to you, it's cruel of you to go on as you do.

"Don't tell me about putting the washing out. I say it isn't so cheap—I don't care whether you wash by the dozen or not—it isn't so cheap; I've reduced everything, and I save at least a shilling a week. What do you say? *A trumpery shilling?* Ha! I only hope to goodness you'll not come to want, talking of shillings in the way you do. Now, don't begin about your comfort; don't go on aggravating me, and asking me if your comfort's not worth a shilling a week? That's nothing at all to do with it—nothing; but that's your way—when I talk of one thing, you talk of another; that's so like you men, and you know it. Allow me to tell you, Mr. Caudle, that a shilling a week is two pound twelve a year; and take two pound twelve a year for, let us say, thirty years, and—well, you needn't groan, Mr. Caudle—I don't suppose it will be so long; oh, no! you'll have somebody else to look after your washing long before that—and if it wasn't for my dear children's sake I shouldn't care how soon. You know my mind—and so, good night, Mr. Caudle."

"Thankful for her silence," writes Caudle, "I was fast dropping to sleep; when, jogging my elbow, my wife observed—'Mind, there's the cold mutton to-morrow; nothing hot till that's gone. Remember, too, as it was a short wash to-day, we wash again on Wednesday.'"

[*Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.*]

More About "Artemas Ward."

The editor of the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade*, a former comrade of "Artemas Ward" gives some reminiscences of the late humorist. We make a few extracts:—

"A curious adventure befel him on his way north, and we give it as told to us by himself. In a village in Southern Ohio, Browne and a fellow 'four' found themselves completely 'strapped,' and with no prospect of obtaining work or help of any kind. Browne's companion hit on a lucky idea. Browne was to remain quiet at the hotel whilst his companion made acquaintances outside, and by his remarks led the people to believe that Fletcher Webster was stopping in town. The scheme succeeded. The magnates of the town hastily gathered and paid their respects to 'Fletcher Webster,' who soon found himself holding a levee, attended by nearly all the population. A complimentary supper was given and presents forced upon him. When the pair took their departure, a day or two afterwards, the landlord refused to take any pay, esteeming the honor of entertaining a near relative of the 'Great Expounder' to be more than an equivalent for the board and lodging furnished. Unhappily, however, the trick was discovered soon after the pair of friends left the place, a warrant was issued, and they were pursued by the constable and landlord. The fugitives seized a hand-car and attempted to escape by its means on the track, but were overhauled, brought back and locked up. The Justice, however, either found the law had no hold on the practical jokers, or thought the whole affair a good joke, for they were allowed to go free.

"At the end of his travels he brought up in Toledo, where he was employed as a compositor on the *Republican*, then printed. A few local items which he dressed up in spicy language caught the attention of the proprietor of the Toledo *Commercial*, and he was engaged as 'local editor' on that paper.

"There was a vacancy in the local department of the *Plaindealer* at that time, and Mr. Gray tendered the position to the young Toledo printer, whose items in the Toledo *Republican* and *Commercial* had struck his fancy. Browne at once accepted, coming to Cleveland in the summer of 1857. Here he soon became popular, not only by his contributions to the local columns of the *Plaindealer*, but also by his genial social characteristics. He was not a steady worker in getting up the local news of the day, but he made up for any deficiency in this respect by 'inventing' startling news items, and by humorous adaptations of anecdotes he had heard, and to which he managed to give a local coloring. It was to fill a vacancy caused by a lack of local news that he started his 'Artemas Ward' letters, originally intended to run only to the extent of three or four, but the success of which induced him to continue them.

"His first attempt at lecturing was made, we believe, in Rochester, New York, and those who heard him afterwards will readily believe that the audience was both amazed and amused. We forget what he called the 'lecture,' on that occasion, but shortly afterwards, in writing us to announce his delivery of the same lecture in Cleveland, he left it discretionary to call it the 'Seven Poor Grandmothers'—which he thought perhaps the most taking title—'Babes in the Wood'—'The Live Secret'—or either of the six or seven other names he suggested. The only stipulation was that he was to be informed of the name selected. He added that it 'made no particular difference which name was chosen; one would have as much to do with the subject as the others.' There was a good deal of truth in that joke.

"The lecture experiment proved a success so great that he was himself astonished. His plan, as sketched to us, was to visit the principal cities the first year, then the second class towns, and then the villages that had not found out what the lecture actually was—but never visiting the same place twice. That would occupy three years, when there might be a chance to go to California, and perhaps England. His extraordinary success rendered this programme unnecessary."

GOVERNMENT SALES.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, March 19, under the supervision of Lieutenant Edward Hunter, 12th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, sale to commence at 10 A. M., a quantity of unserviceable Quartermasters Stores, consisting in part of—

75 Four-horse Army Wagons.
10 Two-horse do.
19 Two-horse Ambulances.
1 Four-horse do.
1 One-horse do.
12 Carts.
100 Sets Lead-mule Harness.
65 Sets Wheel-mule do.
20 Sets Lead-ambulance Harness.
55 Sets Wheel-ambulance do.
18 Caldrons.
66 Coal Office Stoves.
21 Cylinder do.
11 Cook do.
43 Wood do.
7 Cook Ranges.
1 Hose Carriage.
1 Hose Reel.
2468 feet large Hose.
147 feet small do.
221 Saddle Blankets.
101 Wagon Covers.
86 yards Cocoa Matting.
395 lbs. assorted Rope.
2000 lbs. old Tire Iron.
2000 lbs. Iron Shoes.
25 Ambulance Wheels.

Together with Bridles, Gum Buckets, Halter Chains, Canvas Horse Covers, Anvils, McClellan Saddles, Carpenters' Tools, such as Hammers, Saws, Braces, and Bits, Blacksmith Tools, etc.

Sale will be continued each day until the whole amount is sold.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Purchasers are required to remove their purchases within ten days of day of sale.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Deputy Q. M. Gen., Byt. Brig. Gen.,
Acting Chief Quartermaster.
Depot of Washington.
3 11 7t

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.

AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N.B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
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SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
3 4 tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

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NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
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FOR SALE
AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

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OLD 5-20s WANTED
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No. 39 S. THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. f2 20 3m

7 3-10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
12 26tm NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS
Jos. T. Bailey, | William Ervien, | Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne, | Osgood Welsh, | Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles, | B. Rowland, Jr., | Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
1t Three doors above Walnut.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SILVER-WARE.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now offering an elbeant assortment of SILVER WARE, for Bridal and General Presentations.

PLATED-WARE.
TEA SETS, URNS,
WAITERS, TUREENS,
BREAKFAST DISHES,
FRUIT DISHES,
CASTORS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC.
Of best English and American manufacture.

CUTLERY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
Have on hand a large assortment of Pearl, Ivory Horn, and Rubbie Handle
TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES
At the lowest cash rates. [2 22mwlmrp

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. (5 12 4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 20

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye,"
"Robin Adair,"
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother,"
"The Last Rose of Summer,"
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
11 11smth[rp] Importers of Watches, etc., No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 20

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 18

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 29, 1865; May 1, 1866
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 6m

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Patron Saint of Ireland.

Who He Was and What He Was—How He Has Figured in History and Story, Etc.

It will be well for every man who is hereafter born to be great to have the time, place, and circumstances of his birth carefully noted down by some one who happens to be present on that important occasion. Such a precaution will save a vast amount of speculation and dispute, when the great man has been slumbering in his grave for centuries. And if such a precaution had been taken in the fourth century, we should now be able to state with precision the nativity of Patrick, Apostle and Patron Saint of Ireland. As it is, we are forced to content ourselves with saying that he entered upon his earthly career about the year A. D. 372, while it is quite impossible to determine whether England, Scotland, Wales, or France has the best claim to be considered the country of his birth. The high-sounding name of Patrick, however, is considered as proving beyond all doubt or cavil that he was of respectable, and even of aristocratic parentage. Be that as it may, when but sixteen years of age he was stolen away by a band of pirates, by whom he was sold into slavery in Ireland. For seven years thereafter his master compelled him to follow the humble occupation of a swineherd on Mount Slearnish, in county Antrim. His years of bondage were not altogether wasted, however, for during that period he was able to acquaint himself intimately with the language, manners, and customs of the heathens who then inhabited the Emerald Isle.

He contrived in the end to escape from captivity, and after encountering innumerable perils, both by land and sea, to make way to the continent, where he entered the Church, and was successively ordained deacon, priest, and bishop. Then, armed with the authority of Pope Celestine, he returned to the scenes of his bondage, and commenced to preach the Gospel to the unregenerate Irish. At the close of the fourth century, this task was somewhat more difficult than it is at present. Bishop Patrick was obstructed in his Christianizing labors not only by the inborn obstinacy of the people to whom he preached, but by the formidable opposition of the priests of the old Druidical superstition. These Druids, being ministers of a false faith, necessarily dealt in magic, mystery, and miracles of the most astounding character; and they directed their infernal machinations against the good bishop with so much zeal and success that he was forced to resort to the same manner of warfare. Bishop Patrick therefore cursed the fertile lands of his antagonists, and they became barren; he cursed their teeming rivers, and the fish deserted them; he cursed the pots in which they concocted their witching broth, and after that the fires of the Inferno were not hot enough to make them boil; and at last, having exhausted both patience and charity, he cursed the very Druids themselves, when the earth yawned and they were swallowed up!

Having once gotten in the way of performing miracles, Bishop Patrick found himself ofttimes tempted to repeat them. Thus, happening with his followers one cold morning to be in a mountainous locality, without a fire wherewith to warm his limbs and cook his breakfast, the good bishop,

> "In order to assuage the weather,
> Collected bits of ice together;
> Then gently breathed upon the pyre,
> When every fragment blazed on fire."

The bishop's followers thereupon thawed themselves and proceeded to cook their breakfast, marveling much.

But the greatest achievement of Bishop Patrick in the miraculous way was his famous crusade against the snakes and other venomous reptiles which at that time infested the Emerald Isle. The good bishop procured a drum, upon which he thumped away with such hearty zeal, that reptiles of all kinds and sizes rushed frantically into the sea. But before he had entirely driven out these pests, by an unfortunate stroke a hole was made in the instrument, and his task would have been incomplete, had not an angel opportunely appeared and mended it. The drum, patch and all, was long preserved and exhibited, as a holy relic of the Deliverer of Ireland from the pestilence of snakes. While engaged in this laudable undertaking, it is said that Bishop Patrick chained a monstrous serpent in the Lough Dilveen, one of the seven lakes of the Ganitie Mountains, bidding him there remain till Monday. According to the popular belief of the neighborhood, the serpent still continues in bondage at the bottom of the lake, but every Monday without fail he lifts up his voice and says—"'Tis a long Monday, Patrick." Some years ago, a person who was endowed with more curiosity than good sense, turned half a dozen harmless snakes loose in the very neighborhood of one of the bishop's burial-places. A widespread alarm was the result, some arguing that the unwelcome serpents portended the certain approach of the millennium, while others were equally certain that the inhabitants were about to be decimated by the cholera morbus; but before either catastrophe happened the snakes were remorselessly destroyed.

Bishop Patrick continued his labors for the evangelization of Ireland for a long time and with great success; and, finally, according to the accepted account, he was called to a better world while sojourning at Saul, on the 17th of March, A. D. 493, being then in the one hundred and twenty-first year of his age. The place of his burial, like that of many other wonderful men, is involved in quite as much obscurity as that of his birth, more than one locality laying claim to the high distinction. The weight of the authorities, however, is in favor of the supposition that he reposes in Downpatrick, and that side by side with his remains are those of Saint Bridget and Saint Columb. For many years past an humble family residing in the neighborhood of Belfast have had in their possession a silver shrine, curiously embossed and evidently of great antiquity, in which is enclosed the jaw-bone of the Bishop. Not many years ago there were five teeth attached to it, but three of them were removed and given to members of the family who were about emigrating to this country, while a fourth was deposited under the altar of the Chapel of Derriaghy, on the occasion of its rebuilding not long since. The fifth tooth still remains attached to the jaw-bone. This relic is supposed to possess the power of relieving certain kinds of sickness, of counteracting the wicked conjurings of witches, and averting the influence of the evil eye. It was, likewise, formerly called into requisition when a person accused of a crime wished to establish his innocence, the people believing that a declaration to that effect, when falsely made by one who had placed his right hand upon the relic, would render him liable to the most frightful torture, as a combined punishment for his guilt and sacrilege.

To-morrow being the 17th of March, it will be observed by our fellow-citizens of Irish birth and descent in a manner becoming the anniversary of the death of Ireland's Patron Saint. Pontifical High Mass will be sung by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, at St. Patrick's Church, at Twentieth and Locust streets, the services commencing at half-past 10 o'clock; after which, the Very Rev. James O'Connor, Rector of St. Charles' Seminary, will deliver the Panegyric of the Saint. As the anniversary this year falls on Sunday, the secular observance of it will not take place until the day following.

There has long been current a pretended belief that such a thing as a clear day on the 17th of March was a wonder not to be thought of. Whether the demoralization of the elements which is then confidently anticipated, is owing to the fact that the ghost of the good bishop who departed this life so many years ago is on that day in the habit of revisiting this mundane sphere, or whether it is caused by the infernal rejoicings of the Druids, snakes, and toads which he so remorselessly exorcised while in the flesh, we are not at present informed. Certain it is, however, that to-morrow bids fair to be anything but fair, from the present indications of the weather. We cannot conscientiously wish it otherwise; for we have no passion for anomalies, and the shining of the sun on St. Patrick's Day is as much of an anomaly as would be the squirming of a serpent on one of the tombs of Ireland's Patron Saint.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

DIVIDENDS IN GOLD,

FROM THE GOLD MINES OF

MONTANA TERRITORY.

RICHEST IN THE WORLD!

Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF PENNA.,

Have secured the largest and most valuable opened Mines in Montana, being the original discovery claims. They have three shafts down 60 feet on the ALTA, GRIZZLY, and HOME TICKET LODES, and many tons of the Gold Ore have been tested by Anastra Mills, Stamp Mills, and by assay.

Its average yield was $93, gold, per ton, by stamp mills; and the tailings, which are loss, assayed $200 per ton. It assays regularly about $220 per ton. The Hubbell and Patton Machine takes out 95 per cent. of the gold—an immense item. One of these double machines is about ready to ship to Montana. They take out a Harrison boiler, and two thirty-horse power engines. They are positively prepared to mine out 3000 tons of ore in thirty days which should yield at least $500,000. They have secured a large water right and mill lot for their operations on Trout creek, at the foot of their mines. New York city of Montana lies on the opposite side of Trout creek. Their capacity for work with only one mill the coming season, will be to take out about a Million of Dollars in gold. The amalgam of gold comes here to be refined. The mines are paid for in stock, at par. The titles are perfect.

This Company offers greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized, exclusive of the projectors being gentlemen of the highest respectability, thoroughly scientific, and practical miners and machinists.—(*See Prospectus.*)

Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.

Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.

The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—

1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $150,000 net produced by the Company.

2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.

3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the best National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.

4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.

5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $5000.

6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.

7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.

This is undoubtedly the most profitable investment ever offered. Call for a Prospectus.

The Preferred Stock is for sale at their Banker's. [2 27

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class Ocean-going Iron Steamship

HAVANA,

2000 Tons Burden,

STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent Steamship is divided into watertight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers.

A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.

Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, **$150** and **$175.** To Havre and return, **$250** and **$300,** according to size of State-room.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,

No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York,

Or to the

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY,

3 9 1m4p No. 628 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY

Or to THOS. E. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

1 1

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 11

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 18.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

SALE ON MONDAY, MARCH 18, will include One share Mercantile Library Company.

REAL ESTATE.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.

Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1408 S. Penn Square.

Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.

Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 414 Gaskill street.

Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.

Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence, southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.

Two desirable Building Lots, corner of Woodbine, Wilson and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 23

REAL ESTATE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

Frame CARPENTER SHOP and LOT OF GROUND, No. 1839 STILES Street, near Ridge Avenue.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected (now used as a carpenter shop), situate on the northerly side of Stiles street, No. 1839, at the distance of 72 feet 8 inches eastward from Nineteenth street, in the Twentieth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on Stiles street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth northward between lines parallel with said Nineteenth street 109 feet to Cabot street. Two fronts.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

Desirable BUILDING LOTS on WILLOW, WILSON, and WOODBINE Avenues, Germantown.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All those certain two contiguous Lots or pieces of Land, situate in the Borough of Germantown, now in the Twenty-second Ward of the city of Philadelphia:—

No. 1,

beginning at the corner of Wilson street and Woodbine avenue, thence along the side of said avenue south 42 degrees 40 minutes west 189 feet to a stake set for a corner; thence north 50 degrees 10 minutes west 165 feet to a stake set for a corner; thence north 25 degrees 10 minutes east 204 feet 4 inches to a stake in line of Wilson street; thence by the side of Wilson street south 53 degrees 25 minutes east 165 feet to the place of beginning.

No. 2,

beginning at the northerly corner of Willow and Woodbine avenues, and extending thence along the side of the said Willow avenue, north 4 degrees 35 minutes west 287 feet to a stone set for a corner of this and land now or late of Charles H. Shoemaker: thence partly by the line of the said Charles H. Shoemaker's land and partly by the line of Lot No. 1, south 50 degrees 10 minutes east 210 feet to a stake in line of Woodbine avenue; thence along the side of Woodbine avenue south 42 degrees 40 minutes west 205 feet 4 inches to the place of beginning.

Clear of all incumbrance.

One-half the purchase-money may remain, if desired.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

BRICK DWELLING, No. 414 GASKILL Street.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the brick messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Gaskill street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, No. 414, in the Fifth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on Gaskill street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 62 feet 3 inches.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

Handsome FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE and RESIDENCE, Southeast corner of RACE and FIFTEENTH Streets.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the four-story modern brick store and residence thereon erected, situate on the southeast corner of Race and Fifteenth streets, in the Tenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on Fifteenth street 18 feet, and extending of that width in length or depth on Race street 100 feet, to a certain 20 feet wide street, together with the free and common use and privilege of the same, made or to be erected in the most substantial manner, with store 18 by 30 feet, office 18 by 16 feet, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and 8 chambers. In furnished with every modern convenience, and is in excellent order. Also, vault on Race street, under pavement, made of flagstones. Clear of all incumbrance. One-half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

Handsome THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1416 SOUTH PENN SQUARE.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain Three-story Brick Messuage or Tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground, with two-story back building, situate on the south side of Olive street (South Penn Square), at the distance of 154 feet west of Broad street. Has two-story double back buildings and attics, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, gas, etc., and is in excellent repair. Lot containing in front or breadth on said Olive street 18 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 92 feet to a 12 feet wide alley leading into Fifteenth street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

One half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

Possession given on execution of the deed.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

Eight THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 MARINER Street; Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 MOTT Street.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

I.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the north side of Mariner street, at the distance of 256 feet westward from Thirteenth street, containing in front or breadth on Mariner street 16 feet, and extending of that width in length or depth northward 60 feet, through to Mott street. Improvements consist of a Three-story Brick Dwelling, fronting on Mariner street (No. 1331), and also a Three-story Brick Dwelling fronting on Mott street (No. 1332). Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36.

II.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the north side of Mariner street, at the distance of 272 feet westward from Thirteenth street, same size and description as No. 1, with similar improvements, Nos. 1333 Mariner street and 1334 Mott street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36.

III.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the north side of Mariner street, at the distance of 288 feet westward from Thirteenth street, same size and description as No. 1, with similar improvements, Nos. 1335 Mariner street and 1336 Mott street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36.

IV.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the north side of Mariner street, at the distance of 304 feet westward from Thirteenth street, same size and description as No. 1, with similar improvements, Nos. 1337 Mariner street and 1338 Mott street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS.

Estate of JOHN DIAMOND, deceased.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Large distillery and lot, 43 by 80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 SOUTH Street.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected (now occupied as a distillery), situate on the south side of South street, Nos. 402 and 404, at the distance of 21 feet 6 inches westward from Fourth street, containing in front or breadth on South street 43 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 80 feet. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

Two THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1505 and 1505 SANSOM Street.

On MONDAY, March 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

I.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground with the three-story brick messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Sansom street, No. 1505, at the distance of 99 feet west of Fifteenth street, containing in front on Sansom street 16 feet 4½ inches, and extending in depth of that width 59 feet to an outlet leading into Moravian street.

II.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate No. 1506 Sansom street, and

AUCTION SALES.

description as No. 1, with an outlet into Moravian street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 9 16 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, will include the ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with French roof, and three-story double Back Buildings,

No. 1230 N. BROAD STREET.—Was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, with extra conveniences and comforts, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. Lot 160 feet through to Carlisle street.

VERY VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, with six Brick Dwellings and Carriage Factory on the rear, No. 416 N. Second street. Lot 25x100 feet, through to St. John street.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 34 Catherine street.

Estate of John R. Neagle, deceased, HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 Filbert street.

Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.

Same Estate.—Triangular lot of Ground, N. W. corner of Ninth street and Snyder avenue.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, south side of Snyder avenue, west of Ninth street, 104 feet front.

Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, east side of Ninth street, from Snyder avenue to Cantrell street.

Same Estate.—Lot, Cantrell street, east of Ninth street.

Same Estate.—Lot, corner of Tenth street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. E. corner Tenth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, N. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.

Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner of Jackson street and Buck road.

Same Estate.—Three Lots of Ground, N. E. corner of Sixth and Loudon streets.

Same Estate.—Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1338 Hamilton street.

GERMANTOWN.—Very desirable Building Site, five acres, Thorp's lane, east of Duy's lane. [3 9 16&tf

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of STEPHEN BENTON, deceased.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 CARPENTER Street.

On MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

I.

All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement, with two-story back building, together with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate No. 1122, on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 150 feet westward from the west side of Eleventh street, in the Second Ward, of the City of Philadelphia. Has saloon, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc. Lot containing in front or breadth on said Carpenter street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with Eleventh street, 70 feet, including a certain 4 feet wide alley, running westward into another 4 feet wide alley, leading southward into Camilla street. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $124'66.

II.

All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement, with two-story back buildings, together with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate No. 1124 on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 186 feet westward from Eleventh street, in the Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Same description and lot of same dimensions as No 1. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $124'66.

III.

All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement, with two-story back buildings, together with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; situate No. 1126 on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 202 feet westward from Eleventh street, in the Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Same description and lot of same dimensions as No. 1. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $124'66.

IV.

All that certain Three-Story Brick Messuage or Tenement, with two-story back buildings, together with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate No. 1128, on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 218 feet westward from the west side of Eleventh street, in the Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Same description and lot of same dimensions as No. 1. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $124'66.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1838 HAMILTON Stree.

All that certain Three-Story Brick Messuage or Tenement, and Lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Hamilton street, No. 1838, at the distance of 288 feet 10 inches westward from the west side of Fifteenth street, in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Has saloon parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and 5 chambers; bath, hot and cold water, furnace, range, etc. etc. Lot containing in front or breadth on Hamilton street 15 feet 2 inches, and extending in length or depth southward, between lines parallel with the said Eighteenth street, 57 feet 3 inches to a 5-feet wide alley.

Terms—$1500 may remain on Mortgage, if desired.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

Valuable FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE PROPERTY, SIX DWELLINGS, and TWO-STORY BRICK CARRIAGE FACTORY, No. 416 North SECOND Street, through to St. John Street.

On MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of Second street, between Callowhill and Willow streets, No. 416, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Second street 25 feet, and extending in length or depth westward 200 feet to St. John street. Improvements consist of a four-story Brick Store, 25 feet front by 80 feet deep, built in a superior manner with the modern conveniences. Excellent basement and vault under the footway. Three four-story Brick Dwellings, and three three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, and a large two-story Brick Carpenter Shop and Carriage Repository, fronting on St. John street, all in excellent order. This is a very valuable property, both for business and as an investment, both fronts being on good business streets. Immediate possession can be had of the store.

Clear of all incumbrance.

Keys of the Store can be had at No. 420 above.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 16 39 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

Elegant Four-story BROWNSTONE RESIDENCE, No. 1230 N. BROAD Street.

On MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain four-story brownstone residence, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Broad street, at the distance of 25 feet southward from Thompson street, in the Twentieth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Has three-story double back buildings and French roof. Parlor, office, dining-room, kitchen, and out kitchen on first floor: two chambers, sitting-room, and library on second floor; five chambers on third floor, and two on the fourth; two heaters, two ranges, two bath rooms and water closets. Was built and finished throughout in the most substantial manner, by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, with large closets and extra conveniences and comforts expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. All waste water perfectly drained by underground drainage into the culvert.

Lot containing 25 feet in front or breadth on Broad street, and extending of that width in length or depth 160 feet through to Carlisle street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage,

Can be seen by application at the Office of

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 9 16 22 30 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF GEORGE EMERICK, deceased.—J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.

ESTABLISHED TAVERN STAND,

Northeast corner of

RIDGE AVENUE AND SEVENTEENTH STS.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, April 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of George Emerick, dec'd., viz.:—

All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, beginning at a point in the east line of Seventeenth (late Schuyl kill) street, 81 feet 8½ inches distance of 96 feet southward from the south side of Poplar street, in the said city of Philadelphia; thence extending eastward by ground intended to be this day granted to the said George Emerick on ground-rent; parallel with said Poplar street 92 feet 8½ inches; thence southwestward by other ground intended to be granted this day to the said George Emerick on ground rent, at right angles with Ridge avenue, late Ridge road, 40 feet 1¼ inches to the northeast side of the said Ridge avenue; and thence northwestwardly along the said Ridge avenue 9 feet 5 inches to the east side of said Seventeenth street; thence northward along the east side of said Seventeenth street 24 feet 10¾ inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises which Richard Lawrence and Sarah Ann, his wife, by indenture, dated the 12th day of February, A. D. 1856, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W. No. 88, page 338, granted and conveyed unto said George Emerick, reserving a yearly rent or sum of $42. Improvements consist of a substantial modern two-story brick building, with restaurant on the first floor and dwelling above.

By the Court. E. A. MERRICK, Clerk O. C.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.

No. 508 WALNUT Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC AND LAWN HDKFS., LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, ETC., of the importation of Mr. ROBERT MACDONALD, by Catalogue, on a credit.

On Wednesday Morning,

March 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock.

We invite the particular attention of buyers to this sale, being confident that in extent and variety it will equal any offering ever made in this city. Particulars in future advertisements. [3 15 tf

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, MARCH 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Philadelphia Exchange.

REAL ESTATE.

RIDGE AVENUE—Valuable lot and frame messuages, above Wiley street.

NINTH AND CHERRY STREETS, Southeast corner—Valuable business stand and three-story brick building.

CHRISTIAN STREET—Building lot, north side west of Gray's Ferry road.

GERMANTOWN—Fisher's Lane Station—Lot on Stenton avenue, three fronts.

CHESNUT HILL.—Lot of over 10 acres on the road leading from Wissahickon turnpike to Germantown turnpike.

LOCUST STREET, near Fifty-second street—Twenty seventh Ward—Building Lot.

DELANCO, N. J.—Building Lot on Holly street, near Second street.

MONROE COUNTY, Pa.—Two tracts of Land, in Tunkhannock township, containing together 58 acres.

CENTRE COUNTY, Pa.—433 acres in Bush township.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

$25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, due 1871, Interest payable January and July, free from Government or State taxes, convertible at any time before maturity into Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.

$10,000 Reading and Columbia Railroad 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds.

$4,000 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$5,000 Susquehanna Canal Preferred Interest 6 per cent, coupon registered bonds.

$2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$3,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Company 6 per cent, coupon bonds.

$16,000 7 per cent. Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan, accrued interest from Nov. 1, 1866.

$10,000 Union Canal Company 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$10,000 Junction Railroad 6 per cent. 1st mortgage coupon bonds, principal and interest guaranteed.

$12,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent, coupon bonds, 1st mortgage. Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.

$10,000 City of Trenton 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

$1,000 5 per cent. Compromise Bonds City of Pittsburg.

$100 5 per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, City of Pittsburg.

250 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad stock.

100 " Camden and Atlantic Railroad Preferred stock.

100 " Allentown Rolling Mill.

141 " Allentown Iron Company.

186 " Lehigh Crane Iron Company.

117 " Lehigh Zinc Company.

257 " Little Schuylkill Railroad Company.

28 " East Mahanoy Railroad Company.

100 " Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

15 " Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.

100 " Susquehanna Canal Company.

2000 " Schuylkill and Oil Creek Oil Company.

50 " North American Oil Company.

500 " Mammoth Oil Company

200 " Horseneck and Burning Spring Oil Co.

200 " Flenniken Oil Company.

3000 " Spring Dale Oil Company.

100 " Summer Oil Company.

3000 " Florence Oil Company.

800 " Fulton Coal Company.

100 " Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company. [3 12 9t

100 shares Black Heath Coal Company.

$100 bond Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.

1 share Preferred Stock Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.

26 scrip Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.

REAL ESTATE—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND,—Three-story brick Building, S. E. corner of NINTH and CHERRY Streets.—On Friday, March 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate at the southeast corner of Ninth and Cherry streets; containing in front on Ninth street 18 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth along Cherry street 85 feet, to a four feet wide alley. Has all the necessary conveniences, and is in excellent order, having been improved by the present owner at an expense of $3000. The location is desirable for almost any kind of business, being in one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and is well situated and adapted for a banking institution, which is much needed in this particular business locality.

Will be sold clear of incumbrance, although $10,500 may remain on mortgage if desired by the purchaser.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 9 16 21 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS.—A LOT OF GROUND on RIDGE Avenue, On FRIDAY, March 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a Lot of Ground and the Frame Messuages thereon erected, marked in a Plan of Ann Francis' Lots, No. 24, situate on the west side of the Ridge road, commencing at the distance of 30 feet 3 inches northward from the northerly side of Wiley street; thence extending northward in front on said Ridge road 50 feet 3 inches to lot marked in Plan No. 25; thence westward 263 feet 11 inches to Geary street; thence southward along said street 50 feet to lot marked in said Plan No. 23; thence extending eastward 269 feet and one-quarter of an inch to Ridge road, subject to a ground rent of $15 per annum.

Three-fifths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

This property now rents for $540.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 9 16 21 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS.—Large and Valuable LOT at CHESNUT HILL. Over Ten Acres. On FRIDAY, March 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a valuable Lot of ground situate on the easterly side of a road lately opened, leading from the Wissahickon turnpike to the Germantown turnpike, having a front on said road of over 760 feet. Extending in depth by land of Hiram J. Hartwell 676 feet to land of Peter Hinkle, deceased; thence along said Hinkle's land 645 feet 9½ inches to land of Samuel Austin; thence by said Austin's land 588 feet 6 inches to aforesaid new road. Containing 10¼ acres and 31 perches.

This property is beautifully wooded, has a fine spring and spl